FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran and the United States

There were "both right and wrong remarks" in President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. efforts to mend relations with Iran, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted in a Friday sermon reported by IRNA. Khamene'i denied Reagan's claim that his administration is seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war, asking how the United States wants this when it does "not recognize the Islamic Republic system of government." Iran will not be lenient or compromise with the United States as long as the latter maintains its spirit of "aggression and expansionism" and its support for Israel, he said. Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi had earlier stressed that "death to America" is still a "strategic slogan" for Iran, according to IRNA, and he said Iran should not be expected to mediate on the American hostages in Lebanon as long as the United States "continues to illegally seize Iranian weaponry." Iran's UN ambassador dismissed any connection between the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon and Iran's receipt of U.S.-made arms, the agency noted.

"Reliable sources" cited by the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Iran has decided to suspend all contacts with the United States and to freeze efforts to release the hostages until the U.S. stand on Iranian demands becomes clearer, WAKH reported. Iran does not want U.S. arms shipments to end with the resolution of the hostages issue as it is seeking U.S. agreement on a general and lasting policy of providing Iran with its weapons needs, *Al-Ittihad* said.

Monitored Iraqi media have not thus far commented on President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. contacts with Iran, and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf did not mention the issue in a 13 November speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Ma'ruf reaffirmed Iraq's view that Iran is cooperating with Israel, asserting that this has given Iran "a measure of Zionist expertise" and weapons which it uses in its "continuing aggression" against Iraq. Elsewhere, Reagan's television broadcast on contacts with Iran was reported by Amman radio. In Israel, Jerusalem radio cited Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remark that he understands the U.S. position, which reflects Washington's "great effort" to secure the release of U.S. hostages. Shamir also stressed that Israel is in no way involved in U.S. arms supplies to Iran.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian missile hit Baghdad at 2330 GMT 13 November, killing 7 civilians and wounding 63 others, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iran's Revolution Guards Corps took credit for the attack in a communique carried by Tehran radio, stating that a missile was targeted on the Iraqi Defense Ministry building in retaliation for Iraq's "cowardly" air raids on Iran.

In other action, Iraqi aircraft launched a "devastating new strike" against the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex 14 November, while a "large number" of Iraqi warplanes raided the Sasan oil fields in the southern part of the Gulf, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. The northern oil field at Sasan was "completely destroyed," according to the communique, which added that Iraqi planes also struck at Revolution Guards camps in the Shahabad and Gilan-e Gharb areas. For Iran's part, IRNA said an Iraqi plane was shot down during an attempted raid on an industrial target in Khuzestan 14 November. The agency also reported that Iranian planes bombed military and economic targets in the Iraqi town of Jalula' the same day. Earlier, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that two Iraqi planes were hit and "probably" downed by anti-aircraft fire during the 12 November raid on Tabriz. In fighting at the battlefronts, Iraq's IV Army Corps repulsed an Iranian attack in the East Maysan sector, killing over 50 Iranians, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses 13 November.

Iranian Oil Policy

Oil Minister Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh told Tehran radio that Iran will only consider Saudi Arabia's proposal to set an OPEC marker price of $18 per barrel if this level is the first step in a strategy of returning to the official OPEC price of $28. Iran would oppose fixing the price at $18, he said, and it thinks that $20 is a possible minimum price pending the establishment of a definite timetable for moving to higher prices.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Israel informed the British Government that Mordekhay Vanunu was not kidnapped from Britain and that he left British soil of his own free will, Jerusalem radio reported. The British were also told that no Israeli organization contravened British laws.

Airman in Lebanon — The Amal Movement has again offered to swap the captured Israeli airman for Lebanese and Palestinians jailed in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported, citing an Amal official's statement that Amal is waiting for Israel to negotiate such an exchange through the International Red Cross. Israeli security sources cited by *Ma'Ariv* said Israel is waiting to hear Amal's conditions for the airman's release.

Internal Developments — After meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, Gush Emunim leaders said they were favorably impressed with his "positive" attitude toward the settlement issue, according to IDF radio. Four members of the leftist delegation that met with PLO representatives in Romania last week were released on bail after being questioned by police in Ramla, Jerusalem radio noted.

Terrorism and Security in Turkey

Turkish authorities have arrested two members of the Islamic Jihad organization who have admitted involvement in the murder of a Jordanian diplomat last year, ANATOLIA reported. One of the men is Iranian and the other is Jordanian. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Ha'Aretz* said Turkish security forces have confirmed claims by an Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq official that Iran was involved in planning the 6 September massacre of Turkish Jews in Istanbul. According to this report, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon organized the attack in conjunction with leaders of Hizballah and the PFLP. The terrorists reportedly entered Turkey through the Hakkari region, which is predominantly Kurdish.

Meanwhile, the Turkish parliament approved a government decree to continue martial law in the southeastern provinces of Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, and Van, according to Ankara radio. The interior minister told the assembly that there have been 28 attacks by or clashes with separatists in these provinces during the past 4 months, noting that 19 security forces members were killed as well as 21 citizens and 3 "terrorists."

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BAHRAIN

Chief of Staff Pays Official Visit to Washington

JN131128 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Manama, 13 Nov (WAKH) — Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahraini Defense Force, left Manama for Washington today on an official visit of several days to the United States, at the invitation of Admiral Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

KUWAIT

Sudanese Leader Continues Talks, Departs

LD131157 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 13 (KUNA) — Sudan and Kuwait Thursday emphasized support to efforts exerted to realize effective Arab solidarity in facing the serious threats posed to the Arab nation and praised resolutions of the recent Arab League ministerial council session, held in Tunis, stressing the need for an early Arab summit.

The two sides also urged intensive efforts to halt the destructive Iraq-Iran war in a manner preserving the two Moslem countries' dignity and legitimate rights and maintaining peace and tranquility in the Gulf region, particualrly under the circumstances when Moslems everywhere are attaching great hopes to the fifth Islamic summit, scheduled to convene in Kuwait early next year.

The stance was expressed in a press statement given today by Kuwait minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid at the end of a three-day state visit to Kuwait by Sudanese chairman of the State Council, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and accompanying delegation.

President al-Mirghani, who paid a similar four-day visit to Iraq before arriving here last Tuesday, was seen off at the airport by H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, cabinet members and senior officials of the amiri diwan [royal advistory group], Council of Ministers and Ministry of Foreign affairs.

In the statement, minister Rashid al-Rashid said the Sudanese and Kuwaiti sides disicussed, in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and mutual understanding, a wide range of issues of common interest as well as Arab and international development.

'Both sides,' the official stated, 'expressed determination to strengthen basis of constructive cooperation between the two countries in all fields and in the (?manner) serving the best interests of their two peoples, starting from their common aspirations, goals (?and) common interests'.

On reviewing developments of the Palestinian question, the Sudanese and Kuwaiti sides renewed conviction that durable, comprehensive and just peace in the area can not be achieved except by an Israeli withdrawal of its occupation forces from all occupied Arab territories, topped by holy Jerusalem, and attainment of full national rights of the Palestinian people, the official said.

He added both sides reiterated sustained support and backing to the Palestine Liberation Organisation as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

About the situation in Lebanon, Rashid said, the two sides voiced keenness on maintenance of Lebanon's unity; territorial integrity and sovereignty, calling on belligerent parties to put an end to inter-fighting in order to confront the common dangers represented by Israel's occupation and designs in the Area.

The official concluded that President Ahmad al-Mirghani has invited H.H. the amir to visit Sudan and that the invitation was accepted and a date would be fixed in due course.

Shortly after departure home, the Sudeanese head of state exchanged cables of cordiality with the H.H. the amir.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani Joint Command Chief Arrives for Visit

LD131855 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh 13 Nov (SPA) — The chief of the Pakistani Joint Command, General Rahimuddin Khan, arrived at King Khalid International Airport this evening accompanied by a delegation on an official visit for a few days to the Kingdom at the invitation of the Saudi chief of the Genreral Staff, General Muhammad al-Hammad.

During the visit, the Pakistani guest will meet with senior officials at the Saudi Ministry of Defense and Aviation and will visit some Armed Forces units.

He was welcomed on arrival by Gen Muhammad al-Hammad, the Pakistani ambassador to Saudi Arabia, a number of senior Armed Forces officers, and the Pakistani military attache in Saudi Arabia.

PDRY

Government Affirms Solidarity With Syria

EA131610 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Democratic Yemen has reaffirmed its solidarity with and support for Syria to confront the Zionist-Imperialist onslaught to which Syria is exposed, which is aimed not at Syria alone but at all the Arab progressive nationalist regimes.

This came during a telephone conversation this evening between brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, with his brother Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Sha'r.

For his part, Brother Faruq al-Shar' expressed the appreciation of Syria's leadership and people for Democratic Yemen's principled and firm stands and its solidarity with steadfast Syria to confront the imperialist onslaught and the suspect plans and solutions, which cannot achieve their aggressive goals. He wished Democratic Yemen further progress and prosperity.

YSP'S 'Abd Al-Ghani Receives Cuban Ambassador

EA131231 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Warith 'Abd al-Ghani, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, this morning met Cuban ambassador to Aden, Comrade Sergio Rodriguez. During the meeting, ways of developing and consolidating bilateral relations between the YSP and the Cuban Communist Party were discussed. The brother deputy secretary of the Central Committee briefed the ambassador on past and present activities to strengthen the party's leading role in our country.

YSP's Muhsin Meets With Cuba's Risquet

EA131253 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, had a meeting yesterday morning in Havana with Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

They reviewed important developments in the Arab and international arenas, and exchanged information on the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Latin America, in particular that of the peoples of El Salvador and Chile, and also the struggles of the Arab peoples, especially for PLO unity. They also discussedthe efforts of Arab and world revolutionary and progressive forces, especially those of the YSP, to unify all the Palestinian revolutionary factions in the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin also met Comrade Fareh Balmaseda Live, member of the Central Committee, minister of external construction [name and the title as heard], and chairman of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Society. They discussed the relations of friendship and solidarity linking the Yemeni and the Cuban peoples.

The two meetings were attended by Brother Umar Husayn al-Huraybi, PDRY ambassador in Cuba.

Briefs

Envoys to GDR, Sudan — Aden, 7/11 Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Politburo member and chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Peoples Council [SPC], has issued yesterday two resolutions of the Presidium of the SPC. The resolutions appoint Comrade 'Ali Isma'il Sayf as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Democratic Yemen to the German Democratic Republic and Comrade 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Buqayri as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Democratic Yemen to Democratic Republic of Sudan. The resolutions abrogate any previous appointments in those posts and will be effect from the date of their issue and published in the official gazette. [Text] [Aden ANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Nov 86 EA]

YAR

PLO's 'Arafat Holds Talks With President Salih

JN131413 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, at his office in the Presidential Palace today. During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the Arab and international arenas, foremost of which are the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, as well as the relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] briefed his brother the secretary general on the results of the meetings of the Islamic Good offices Committee recently held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended by Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Briefs

Education Agreement With Canada — An agreement on cooperation in education and vocational training was signed between the YAR and Canada in Sanaa today. The YAR education minister signed the agreement for the YAR while the Ontario Province higher education minister signed for Canada. The agreement covers educational cooperation in various academic stages. The two sides voiced satisfaction over the enhancement of educational relations between the two countries. [Summary] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 86 JN]

YAR, India Cooperation Program — The executive program for cultural cooperation between YAR and India for the next 3 years was signed at the Ministry of Education today. The program includes cooperation in the fields of education, youth, sports, information, tourism, and health. [Excerpt] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 86 JN]

Booby-Trapped Car Discovered Near U.S. Embassy

NC140701 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan* yesterday reported that Egyptian security services had uncovered a new attempt to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. According to *Al-Watan*, a booby-trapped car parked in Garden City [the neighborhood where the embassy is located] in Cairo was discovered 15 minutes before it was due to explode. The attempt, which occurred last week, is the third such plan to blow the embassy uncovered within 1 year, the paper added.

Prime Minister Sidqi Meets With IMF Delegation

NC132129 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi met with the IMF delegation, led by Dr 'Abd al-Shaqur Sha'lan, this evening. Their discussions focused on Egypt's position with regard to this organization. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the ministers for administrative development, economy, and finance; and the Central Bank governor.

Talks Held With World Bank on $800 Million Loan

NC131319 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA) — The second round of talks between Egypt and the World Bank was held in Cairo today to discuss the bank's program to lend some $800 million to Egypt in 1987.

MENA has learned that Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime Minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and (Alberto Vavila), head of the Egyptian department at the World Bank, sought to draft the final outlines of the framework for consultations between Egypt and the World Bank and to establish the overall sums for benefitting sectors: $300 million for the electricity sector, $350 million for industry, and $150 million for agriculture.

The third and final session between the two parties will be held in the middle of next week to establish the final framework for consultations on an agreement on these loans from the World Bank, to take effect at the outset of the new year.

(Vavila) arrived in Cairo at the end of October at the head of a delegation of world bank experts to discuss the projects to be financed by the bank's loans.

Reasons for Lufti's Resignation Detailed

JN141031 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Nov 86 p 19

[Excerpt] Cairo — Former Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi's resignation and the appointment of Dr 'Atif Sidqi as his successor continues to be the focus of attention in Egypt on the official and popular levels. *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has obtained information about the real reasons for this resignation and the events that led to it, events that are also of interest on the Arab and international levels. Egyptian presidential sources disclosed to *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* the details of these events in the past and present. The sources explained that there were differences between the political leadership and Dr Lutfi on his refusal to issue a declaration of intent in the name of the Egyptian Government affirming to the World Bank and the IMF the Egyptian Government's commitment to implement their proposals in a period of time not to exceed 1 year.

The sources added that the cabinet reshuffle the Egyptian political leadership intended to carry out — changing a number of ministers and keeping Dr Lutfi prime minister — turned into changing the cabinet and dismissing the prime minister, who failed to reach a compromise with the IMF and World Bank delegations. This was described as wasting an opportunity for Egypt to obtain a $1 billion long-term loan in addition to several medium-term loans totalling 2.1 billion pounds in the next 5 years.

The sources explained that at the beginning of this week the prime minister informed the political leadership of his absolute refusal to renew negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF on extending the time period for implementing their economic reform proposals in Egypt to 2 years instead of 1. The prime minister pointed out that he could not predict the consequences of implementing the program proposed by the World Bank. He also asserted that neither he nor any of his ministers would be able to face the reaction of the masses, particularly people on a limited income, if the World Bank and IMF proposal were adopted, giving as excuses the deteriorating security situation and the rising cost of living.

The sources said the political leadership also received Dr Lutfi's proposals on the possibility of going to the Paris Club to try to reschedule Egypt's debts so as to reduce the amount of installments and their interest rates and to regain the investment opportunities resulting from the failure of the World Bank and IMF to extend long-and medium-term loans to Egypt. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Addresses Joint Legislative Session

NC121830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0912 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Address by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the joint opening session of the Egyptian People's Assembly and Consultative Council at the People's Assembly headquarters in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: We are gathered here today to mark the beginning of a new phase of the fourth legislative session. It is a positive step along the path of building democracy. I wish you all success in playing your legislative and leading role. I am pleased to convey my sincere congratulations to the brothers who have enjoyed your trust and were elected by you to membership of the

People's Assembly and Consultative Council bureaus.

The previous session was full of vitality and activity; current issues were constantly tackled, and a full opportunity was provided for the various views to be expressed with complete freedom. I wish this new session further achievement and hope that it will confront the great problems facing us all in a sincere and positive way.

I take this opportunity to offer to every one of you my sincere best wishes along with my greetings and appreciation to the speakers of your venerable assembly and council.

I tell you that the great problems that we are facing require us to divest ourselves of all partisanship and bias, whether we are in the majority or the opposition, and apply radical and decisive solutions to these problems. These solutions must be based on enlightened study, proper assessment of the available capabilities, and a comprehensive and objective outlook on all the factors and influences affecting us. In my address to you at the opening of the last session, I urged a great awakening. Now, I tell you frankly that this awakening means that every Egyptian citizen must exercise a very serious and alert vigilance. This must be a wariness in which superficialities do not overshadow fundamentals, in which no voice utters falsehood masquerading as truth, where words do not exceed the limits of truth and legitimacy, and where debate and discussion do not turn into quarreling, conflict, and name-calling. The great awakening of which I spoke to you is the wisdom of intellect, activated, glowing, and embarking on serious and purposeful action for the good of the masses. It is the awakening of a sense of duty, in commitment and performance and in the quest for perfection. It is the arousal of conscience, so that materialism and personal greed are not allowed to take over and encourage the tendency in some people to climb over dead bodies in pursuit of gain. It is the revival of correct thinking that is free from deliberate maneuvers and blatant one-upmanship. It is the awakening of the great and arduous task that will prevent time from being lost and efforts and potentialities from being wasted. It is the energizing of values, virtues, and religious teaching which will guide us along the right path and safeguard our steps as we proceed toward the right goal.

Every citizen, no matter what his position, must set the just criteria before his eyes to guide his concept and action. Otherwise, the awakening will become a mere slogan which neither appreciates the gravity of consequences nor rises to a level of national commitment. Deliberate violations and irresponsible lapses will then push us into fields of thorns which will make the entire body bleed and entrap anyone who believes that he is catching others in his net.

Brothers and sisters, this is a necessary prelude. Verily, never will God change the condition of a people until they change it themselves. [Koranic verse] We must all mobilize ourselves to confront difficult changes. It is impossible to face them without the weapons of hard work, principles, rules of ethics, and a firm commitment to national responsibility. Otherwise, we will be led to a dangerous state without knowing it, a state where right is lost, where corruption prevails, where everything becomes confused, and where the consciences of the unruly and heedless are only awakened by feelings of remorse when it is too late.

Brothers and sisters, I will speak to you today about the general political situation, the economic situation, and the Arab and foreign situation. I intend to begin my speech with a discussion of the general political situation since, by necessity, it affects both the economic situation and Arab and foreign relations.

I begin by asking: Where are we located on the map of democratic systems? We are not trying to make democracy into a facade for ornaments, a course without substance, or a slogan for deception behind which autocracy hides. If we use Egyptian political phraseology, then this clearly refers to all the constitutional institutions and democratic groupings upon whose existence, legitimacy, and action the state system is based. The Arab Republic of Egypt is not only the presidency, or the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, or the ruling majority party, or the national press. The state of Egypt is reflected in all its parties. It is both the national and the party press. It is all the institutions and trade unions. [applause] The state of Egypt is its people. Its political and social system is for all Egyptians in accordance with the general concept on which the state is based. If anyone claims to be opposing the regime, then he is contradicting himself. If evil motivates someone to plot against the regime, then he is plotting against himself. If some people want to cast doubts about or to defame the state structure, then they are creating doubts about and defaming their own existence.

This is why I am always reiterating that Egypt is for all Egyptians, that Egyptian nationalism is not limited to only one party, and that affiliation is everyone's duty to the homeland. However, it seems that this clear concept is far removed from certain ideas and trends.

It has been noticed that a kind of agreement has been reached among some people to coordinate their activity in one direction; namely, to obstruct and undermine the state's legal institutions. This strange behavior has become a dangerous phenomenon which me must study carefully. In light of this development, all our citizens are called upon to defend their institutions and the legal and democratic establishment which they have chosen with their own free will.

The question which each one of us must ask himself is: What happens after this? What happens after some people, even if they do so unwittingly, try to undermine the great responsibility being shouldered by our Armed Forces, which are the first and strongest shield [applause] in the Arab region, a region that has become the most tense in the world? Yes, the Armed Forces are the shield protecting our very existence.

We are performing a pioneering role dictated by destiny and history. The Armed Forces have chosen a path of sacrifice to defend our land, honor, and sovereignty, as well as the people's social, economic, and political gains. The Armed Forces have waged the noblest of battles. They have lost thousands of innocent souls from among your brothers and sons. They fought with daring and courage until they achieved the immortal October victory, a victory which was the road to liberation and peace. [applause]

What are we to do when some people persistently try to undermine confidence in our security departments and police, officers who work hard day and night [applause] to protect every family in Egypt from attacks on life and property and against plots which try to infiltrate our ranks? These plots exploit certain misled groups who imagine that they are capable of driving a wedge into Egyptian society, of spreading discord and chaos, and of shaking stability.

These plotters brag about their objectives publicly and in the world press. They boast that they want to destroy Egypt's economy. You all read and hear about these things; you all know about them. What happens after this? What are we to do when some people try to cast doubt on decisions issued by the executive power, to defame leaders at every work site with fabricated, exaggerated, and false stories, and to depict Egyptian society as corrupt and composed only of opportunists, misfits, and theives while those who cast the doubt are the honest, chaste, and straightforward ones?

They are trying to depict the government as being silent about corruption, although they are the first to know that this is not so. They are the first to know that we do not and never will cover up corruption. However, we will not prosecute people on the basis of suspicion or under the influence of campaigns of mental terrorism governed by certain whims and motives. We always leave this matter to the supremacy of the law and the rule of the court. [applause]

Some people have attempted to attack the sanctity and independence of the judiciary by using words aimed at influencing the most impeccable forum in the country. Where will these attacks lead? In this forum one may find protection and seek refuge. All of us are equal before it. There have been conflicts in certain trade unions caused by personal rivalries or the pursuit of narrow political goals. Where will these conflicts lead? They have achieved only losses by tarnishing the unionist image and its venerable mission. There have been irresponsible incitements to stage strikes in the areas of production and services. Where will this irresponsibility lead? It is as if we had attained a high degree of economic prosperity, or had become a great industrial country, and as if we were not one of the Third World countries which are experiencing crushing problems and for which the process of development is hard work, like carving stone. I do not think that any Egyptian wants this disruption or is seeking it. However, some people, whether driven by a blind intellectual obsession or by unrestrained political dispute resort to incitement and agitation, pretending to forget that every wasted minute and every single drop of sweat which falls to no purpose should have gone toward the building of Egypt. Do these people want the Egyptian economy to be stricken with paralysis and chaos? I believe that it is our right to ask this question.

Some reckless voices have been raised, apparently expressing a planned political line; they seek to demolish and divide and propose strange things, impossible to establish under a democratic government which has the power to make its own decisions. Where will such recklesness lead? The owners of these voices go to extremes in making use of their freedom of expression. They have actually exceeded all limits. Some of them have gone so far as to encroach on honor, values, and fundamental principles with no compunction whatsoever.

I do not want to openly name the things which are being advocated. Suffice it to say that they are shallow demands echoed by those who represent none except themselves and their base desires. The proponents of these demands would be the first victims of what they call for. To those who instigate artificial disputes in areas where no benefit can be obtained and no harm prevented, I say: Have mercy on Egypt; have mercy on Egypt and its stability which protects the present and the future for the good of all the sons of Egypt. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: We thank Almighty God that the people reject all this absurdity. This is a fact. I am not making it up. I can only be truthful and honest in my speech. If the tens of thousands of letters that I receive from the people may be used as a criterion to gauge popular feeling, I tell all the advocates of the various trends and views that the people support those who do something to solve their problems. They do not want those who make false accusations, offend, are self-centered, and avoid taking part in anything that obliges them to undertake strenuous study and courageous confrontation. The people want those who offer them solutions, not those who raise dust storms for the purpose of impeding or cheapening any solution and who fight for ephemeral goals. We are all on the people's side.

The people want all their democratic institutions, whether within or outside the government, to carry out their role positively and assiduously and with purity of action and intent. We are all on the people's side. The people want to safeguard the sovereignty of the law and the sanctity of the judiciary; they want right and justice to be seen to be done. Again, we are all on the people's side. The people desire unity of action and thought and responsibility in achieving national goals. We are all on the people's side.

The people want reconstruction and not destruction, unity and not divisions, cohesiveness and not ostracism, sincere practice and not mere words and the fabrication of lies. We are all on the people's side. We are on the side of this people which rejected, in the most splendid national way, an aberration that flared up and faltered. The people put it out in less than a day, because they are a people of loyalty and not dishonesty, a people of pride and not subjugation, a people that creates life and rejects those who destroy it, a people that has worked and believed, time out of mind. [applause]

The question remains: Why all these deviations and lapses? I recently read a noble teacher's explanation of this behavior. He is one of the top scholars in constitutional jurisprudence in Egypt and the Arab world, and he also practices politics in an enlightened manner. He wrote that these deviations represent a moral crisis, and not a crisis of democracy. On press freedom, he said that it must have limits just like every other freedom. Inciting the people to chaos and to opposition to the regime is not freedom. It is a repugnant folly that has nothing to do with freedom. What I am telling you, brothers and sisters, are his exact words. This expert in constitutional jurisprudence then states his position as a sincere national opposition figure, and goes on to express his belief in democracy despite all the imbalances

that might accompany it. Democracy, he says, is capable of existing during great events and in all circumstances, and that democracy finds its own solutions. The democratic basis for this is a legal maxim that says that the safety of the state is above the law. When the safety of the state is endangered by certain circumstances, then the government must take the measures it deems necessary for the sake of the people. The people must respond to this, because they know that the government has good intentions and that it is not acting on its own behalf [applause] but is seeking the public interest. Hence, democracy has its own solution, particularly in times of crises. These are not my words but those of the constitutional jurisprudence scholar.

Brothers and sisters, I am not citing this constitutional opinion by an esteemed opposition personality in order to threaten measures or decisions. Never. What I am saying to all those who play with fire, who are inclined toward overt or covert extremism through word or deed, who are not paying attention to our overwhelming social and economic problems: Stop and live up, through action, opinion, and dialogue to the democracy we seek in order to build our dear Egypt. [applause] I address my words to everyone. I do not defend a mistake made by a supporter. I also do not exaggerate a mistake made by an opposition figure. We want our democratic prosperity to yield the best fruits.

Yes, I say to everyone: Stop this irresponsible behavior; keep away from this destructive amusement. No one should imagine that the state's prestige, the country's stability, and the supremacy of the law can be undermined by whims.

I address you: O representatives of the people, supporters and opponents, for whom I harbor the greatest respect and esteem. I urge you to ensure that our democratic establishments will perform their noble duty during this current phase, which is threatened by irresponsible desires, by attempts to fabricate imaginary battles, and by an insistence on meaningless quarrels. All this only tears our democratic attire and mars it with black stains.

In light of this situation, the people look to their constitutional institutions and democratic organizations; namely, the executive power, the legislative power, the associations and trade unions, the Higher Press Council, and the parties. They urge them to shoulder their national responsibilities without exception and without discrimination between supporters and opponents.

The people are waiting for their establishments, which they have chosen with their own free will, to work diligently, to assume their national responsibility, and to positively confront any attempt to undermine the climate conducive to construction, stability, and production. This climate is based on freedom and democracy and the upholding of human rights.

If I were to speak about the press, I would say with a clear conscience that the excesses perpetrated by a minority group are the exception in the lofty edifice of our pioneering press. The press has played and continues to play a great role in enlightenment, correct reporting, and positive and objective cricitism.

No one can deny the struggle undertaken by Egyptian writers with regard to various national stands and stages of development. They have always been the pioneers of their Arab nation. They are learned men who bear the torch of light and knowledge.

Yes, it is a pioneering press in every sense of the word. Therefore, we do not want it to be infiltrated by methods characterized by vituperations, attacks on innocent people, and the infringement of honor. These methods are alien to our press. They distort its freedom and besmirch Egypt's image, heritage, and traditions.

For these reasons, I address a special appeal to all brothers, young and old, who work in fields related to the press. I ask them to work for Egypt's sake. I ask them to stop these excesses, which are rejected by the people and the majority of journalists, and thereby enhance the confidence that citizens have in their press.

Allow me to tell you that Egypt's problem needs fighters, not simply supporters; partners, not those who are disgruntled; hard workers, not simply spectators; and advocates of justice and freedom, but not at the expense of these very goals.

Brothers and sisters, as I move on to the second part of my address, there is no need for me to repeat the facts associated with our economic situation. I had the honor of presenting them in my speech at an earlier session in November 1985, as well as in my address to your joint session on 8 March 1986. However, it is the people's right to be presented with a clear picture about our economic development over the last year, as well as with an idea of the direction which the economic march will take in both the near and far future.

We have not kept it a secret from anyone that we are now living through hard times, through very difficult times. Debt and interest repayments have become due at a time when foreign currency revenues have gone down following the collapse of international oil prices. This has also had an effect on remittances from Egyptians abroad, particularly after some Arab countries began to sharply reduce their labor force. We are unanimous in our view that we have no alternative but to increase agricultural and industrial production and proceed with plans to promote self-sufficiency and develop services. This is accompanied by a need to confront the issue of prices and wages. I do not want to give you yet another presentation of the aspects of our overwhelming economic problems. However, I do present to you what has been accomplished and the things that will be done to remedy the economy.

1. Our debts. We are continuing our active contacts with international organizations and the governments of the creditor countries in order to reach agreement on rescheduling these debts. This will give us the opportunity to proceed with development projects while making repayments at specific times. Many other countries have been forced to stop their development projects. However, we are forging ahead. We will not stop. Although the first development plan has had good and promising results, preparations for the second plan envisage a greater dependence on the Egyptian component in these projects. This plan also seeks to move toward regional investment.

I hope that the debt issue will not be a cause for partisan conflicts. Everyone knows that we are suffering from the legacies of the

past. Everyone is aware of the dimensions of the current international economic problem. We must stop crying over what happened in the past. We must look to the present and the future if we want to move forward with a determined will and a national spirit which places the public interest above all else. If there is anyone who has magic solutions which we have not yet perceived, then let him come forward. I will be the first to applaud him.

The government has executed its commitment with regard to placing restraints on borrowing from abroad. No project which depends on a foreign loan is approved unless there is a pledge that it will be repaid. This does not apply to those necessary undertakings which have no revenues, such as sewerage, electric power plants, water projects, and other infrastructure projects. No agreement is made through consultative firms except in cases of projects required by extreme necessity.

2. Production and investments. These are many-sided and interlinked issues that relate to both the public and the private sectors. It is also connected with the development of national industry and the gradual elimination of the imbalance between imports and exports. It is not reasonable to expect that we will develop economically while our imports are double our exports.

On the subject of exports, and I will say this again, it has been decided to remove all obstacles facing exporters. [applause] All doors must be opened and all obstacles in the way of exporters must be removed. However, some official departments are taking a long time to respond to and implement this policy. Therefore, I call very firmly on the government not to be lenient with these parties and to force them to speed up the implementation of this basic aspect of economic reform and to make all facilities available to Egyptian exporters.

I would like to address these exporters now and tell them: There are no obstacles to exporting. You are performing a national task that is serving the country's economy. If exporters encounter any complications or foot-dragging that impede their transactions, then they must directly contact government officials, and go up to the highest levels if necessary.

There are signs that industrial production in the private sector has started to move in the right direction, now that land and utilities in the new cities have been provided and the obstacles associated with investment licensing have been removed.

I have in front of me a report which you can read. It says that 516 industrial projects are being built and put into operation. These will provide job opportunities for 31,000 workers. This has taken place in less than a year, having been begun on 12 January.

I hope that your esteemed assembly will follow up and encourage this development and will cooperate with the government in eliminating any shortage that appears in practical application. I am confident that you will extend the scope of your supervisory and legislative responsibility and that you will double your activities in this respect. I hope that your special committees will visit the various production sites in order to ensure that executive decisions are being properly implemented and to see the practical results of these decisions for themselves.

The government's policy toward the public and private sectors has tended to give wide powers to senior management employees, and it expects them to account for the results. I call for an immediate and decisive tackling of the problem of stock which is standing idle in some sectors [applause] because it constitutes a burden on our economy. I hope that the phrase "idle stock" will be completely erased from our vocabulary before the end of the current financial year [applause]. The government will submit the results of this policy to your esteemed assembly.

Another issue is undoubtedly that of companies in the public sector which operate at a loss. The number of these companies is constantly being reduced. In view of current economic conditions, however, we are in a difficult race with time. Therefore, I also call on the government to submit an integrated plan to your esteemed assembly which will be committed to a timetable for making all public sector companies operate on a sound economic basis within 2 years. I believe that 2 years are enough [applause], and there will be no loss. On the contrary, real profits must be achieved if these companies are to be allowed to expand and develop their production systems.

I do not think that the problem of wasted production, particularly in agriculture, will remain unresolved. This problem is more than 30 years old; it must be confronted decisively with the participation of the People's Assembly. It would be absurd to exert all this effort to increase agricultural production to meet local consumption needs and achieve a surplus for export only to have part of our production lost due to shortcomings in transport and packing.

3. The people's livelihood. The commitment to increase agricultural land, by at least 100,000 feddans annually, is a very serious one. Although the results of a vertical expansion in agriculture portend great benefit, land reclamation is an issue which must be subjected to a comprehensive and integrated plan. I hope that such a plan will be submitted to the People's Assembly, and that various opinions will be reflected in it and guarantee its correct implementation and follow-up. This needed expansion will provide more production. It will also provide new job opportunities for our youths. We want the graduates of colleges and institutes to become involved in productive work that will provide them with homes and an appropriate income. We do not want them to be hidden behind masked unemployment in government jobs which have ballooned to a frightening level with no equal in any country experiencing circumstances similar to ours. New land is the answer to this. [indistinct words heard in the background to which Mubarak responds] God willing, but not for everyone to take 4,000 or 5,000 feddans.

We must also expand the production of nontraditional fodder based on the remains of field crops. Importing poultry from abroad is not the solution for our poultry production problems. We must provide every opportunity to help this local production, something which is sought by a large number of our citizens.

While calling on the masses to limit their meat consumption, we must provide an alternative at the appropriate price. This is linked to the issue of fish resources. I request that the government achieve the greatest possible degree of self-sufficiency, and ask that this be accomplished within 18 months. This is confirmed by reports which I have received on the feasibility of implement-

ing such a plan. I hope that the People's Assembly will follow up this commitment.

In this regard, I cannot bypass the issue of prices. I know quite well that this is the topic of conversation in every home. I know quite well tnat the prices of a number of commodities in the markets have increased. I follow up on this major issue daily, and I am not content with official reports alone. We have made a provision, dictated to us by the principle of easing the burden on those with limited income, not to increase the prices of a number of basic commodities covered by ration coupons. The prices of commodities produced by the public sector are submitted to the government before being issued.

I do not want to deceive anyone by making tranquilizing promises. This is not and will not be my policy. If we continue to depend on imports for food commodities, then we have no choice but to face a constant increase in world prices.

However, there are some points which must be discussed in a national spirit:

a) The cultivation of different agricultural crops. Their free sale and distribution would make these crops more widely available and limit increases in their price.

b) A comprehensive plan for the transfer of agricultural crops from the site of production and their distribution in such a way that there will be no great difference between the price at the point of production and the market price. This is a matter which must be dealt with and adhered to.

c) Shortages. Lack of hard currency sometimes causes a certain commodity to disappear or to be available only in insufficient quantities. This can happen and I have explained this to you before. This matter must be dealt with, no matter what, and the people must be told of the real reasons. We must have full confidence in the people's intelligence and their appreciation of responsibility.

d) Vegetables and fruits. We must take a new look at this subject. Production is now sufficient for local consumption. There is also an export potential. The prices of these commodities must be reasonable.

e) Hoarding. Overconsumption, which has reached high rates, and the hoarding of goods for fear they will become unavailable in the future — all this affects the budget of the citizen.

I wish to reassure the citizens that this hoarding is unjustified. In most case it causes bottlenecks and boosts the black market. Each one of us is called upon to reconcile his income and his needs. We must all believe that we are not heading toward a dead end and that our economic problems can be solved. Cooperation between the citizen and the government will strengthen our ability to implement these solutions. We must not extend a helping hand to those who exploit the shortages to make illegal profits.

I place these facts before you and I call upon you to face the question of prices realistically. We must not ignore international conditions. At the same time, we must study local factors that we can control. In this way we can keep price increases down, within the limits of available resources, and with full awareness on the part of the citizens, who stand to benefit from any economic reform.

4. Housing. The solution of the housing crisis is linked to a basic fact, which is that we used to import 80 percent of the requirements of the building sector. At the beginning of the current fiscal year, cement production increased from 4.8 million tons to 7.6 million tons annually. This was a step in the right direction. Cement production, God willing, will increase to 10.5 million tons by the end of the current fiscal year. Thus production will have increased by 100 percent in 1 year.

There has also been a great advance in the manufacturing of iron reinforcing rods. Production will reach 750,000 tons annually, representing a twofold increase over our current production.

Studies expected to lead to the production of 100,000 tons of glass in 10 Ramadan City are underway.

However, we are still importing many things which we can manufacture locally. Therefore, we must make greater strides in this direction and pay more attention to this matter. I have asked the government to adhere to the principle that the houses in the new cities should belong to those who work there. Thus, these houses will not be used for speculative purposes, nor will the rights of others be usurped.

5. Tourism. Despite the fact that tourism in several countries has suffered because of fears of terrorism, we are pleased to announce that there has been a considerable improvement in tourism to Egypt. This is shown by the occupancy rates in hotels and rest houses. These rates have gone up by 30 percent in the past 4 months. Investment in tourism is also increasing.

Brothers and sisters, effective progress in our social and economic development is being hindered by several factors, of which I will mention two:

The first is the frightening increase in the size of the population, which is threatening every step forward in economic and social development. The state provides education, food, clothing, and health care, until working age, for 1,400,000 newborns every year. Every year, another 450,000 citizens reach working age. A single productive work opportunity costs 18,000 pounds. In other words, we have to find over 8 billion pounds every year for this purpose alone. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

Therefore, this subject deserves the attention of every citizen on the soil of this dear homeland. Official institutions and departments cannot make tangible progress unless their efforts are supported by individuals, and unless individuals accept their share of responsibility for the progress and prosperity of society. The state does not impose a particular course on anyone in this connection; it believes that it is up to the conscience of every good citizen.

The second factor is that education policy — and I have spoken about this repeatedly — is in need of a comprehensive overhaul.

We need a policy that will provide advanced education and produce students who can serve society with their education and culture, their wide horizons and open minds, and their high morals, ideals, and principles. This is the only way to bring up good citizens and a practical method of forming the characters of human beings.

This requires daring decisions. We are not afraid of them. It also requires that private citizens contribute by finding their own solutions.

I hope that all parties and institutions will participate in this basic work, which demands the greatest effort from us both on the official and on the popular levels. This task is also fundamental to the real awakening.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, I do not want to go at length into all the details. They can be included in the government's statements to you. However, I want to concentrate on several factors which govern the comprehensive policy for reforming the economy:

1. Sound scientific administration, coupled with accurate statistics departments. The first problem facing government and other departments is the absence of a good and developed administration which can make sound decisions on increasing production, improving services, and urgently responding to the citizens' requirements and demands.

2. Comprehensive planning so that we may produce, to the best of our ability, all that we consume. Our imports of commodities have reached $9 billion, while our exports of commodities, including oil, do not exceed $4 billion. This is a big and frightening difference. Closing this gap is our main objective.

3. We are in dire need of alternative sources of energy.

4. The real criterion for the next 5-year plan is the increase in the rate of production, with special emphasis on local raw materials. We must review individual production abilities and performance rates so that we can link prices to wages.

We must take into account the fact that the bases of national production in both the public and the private sectors are still incapable of meeting all the commodity requirements of the citizens. We have also not yet reached the stage of being able to supply the necessary requirements for the bases of production, except on a limited scale. The size of our production investment still compares poorly with that of other countries. Projects which take 2 to 4 years to be carried out abroad take 4 to 6 years in Egypt. Why?

I know that what I am presenting here can be achieved neither overnight nor in the near future. However, we must look again at the root causes of our shortcomings even as we look forward to progress. Only then can an individual recognize the needs and requirements of society. If we start looking for excuses, shift the burden onto others, or criticize without asking ourselves what we have contributed, the decisive solutions will still not come to us on a platter of their own accord. How easy it is to criticize, or to be carried away by suicidal feelings that urge us to criticize one another without self-criticism, or without seeing ourselves as sharing in the responsibility. This is how the spirit of despair spreads, and how the calls that frustrate our willpower devour us from within.

This brings us to the role of culture and the arts. They radiate, and stimulate our people's sense of dignity and identity. They prompt us to build through deeds rather than words. If the message of culture and the arts is overwhelmed by gloom and is no longer held at the level of exaltation, or if it is overpowered by short-term material gains that thrive on the suffering of the masses, it should be studied.

Culture and the fine arts are the day-to-day school of our people, the continuing call for their awakening, and the ringing bells which promise a bright future. We should all be advocates of action and work. Let us marshal all our resources in the service of social solidarity. This will ensure the availability of great opportunities to our youth, who are always ready to work and are capable of overcoming any difficulty.

All this can be accomplished through integrated policies reflecting an overall philosophy. I hope the new session of the People's Assembly will be a shining image upon which the people may gaze. They should know that their representatives in this hall, regardless of their political orientation, are agreed on one goal; namely, to make the awakening an all-embracing one, and to employ the cooperation between the legislative and executive branches to invest every effort in construction, without robbing you of your supervisory role, which should be effectively executed.

Our difficulties, regardless of how complicated or intractable they may appear, are on their way to a solution, as there is no such thing as an insolvable problem.

Our present situation has shown itself to be positive, despite the overwhelming foreign factors, which upset the balance in several states with enormous resources. We are not standing still. We have done and overcome much. No matter how long the road may be, the right course, the hallmarks of which are honesty, purity, and confidence in the future, is the way to achievements. It is the proper path, which has provided, and still provides the infrastructure for our projects. There can be no projects without energy, and no production without roads or communications systems. No citizen can live without basic utilities and services.

At this point, let me consider those who describe our achievements under the most difficult circumstances as a deception of the people through fantasy.

Is it some kind of fantasy that the electric energy generated in the Arab Republic of Egypt has jumped from 18 billion kwh to 42 billion kwh and that it will reach 45 billion kwh by the end of next June, equivalent to the energy output generated over a period of 76 years? Electricity was introduced in Egypt in 1906; in 1981 we had 18 billion kwh, while we now produce 42 billion kwh, and will attain the level of 45 billion kwh by 30 June of next year. That is 27 billion kwh more than that which has been generated over a period of 76 years.

Is it fiction that the number of telephone lines in Egypt will have jumped from 420,000 in 1981 to 1,300,000 when the 5-year plan is concluded on 30 June of next year? That our direct dialing system will cover 92 cities in Egypt, rather than merely 8? That our telex capacity will have grown from 3,530 lines to 9,340 lines within this 5-year plan, approximately a threefold increase? And that our communication circuits with the outside world will have increased from 1,030 to 4,580? [Applause] Are we only imagining that we have renewed all of our rolling stock, including locomotives and passenger cars, during the 5-year plan, at a cost of 1,270 million pounds? And is it a myth that our modern paved roads, as you can all see, will have increased from 15,000 km to 24,000 km during the same period? [Indistinct words heard in background, to which Mubarak responds] You have money. Doesn't all of this represent an upturn in the services provided for the citizens and in the facilities that they enjoy while leading their lives? And is it a fantasy that the output of Egypt's ports has doubled during this brief period, with the addition of 21 quays equipped with the most updated technology used in international ports? Hasn't all of this resulted in the disappearance of a problem in maritime transport from which we have suffered greatly, which is the amassing of ships and the demurrages that have been imposed on us as a result? And is it a fantasy that the capacity of the Egyptian maritime transport fleet has increased from 520,000 to 1,450,000 tons and that instead of transporting only 12 percent of the volume of our trade, we now transport 32 percent, and are still looking for more? [applause]

Is it a flight of fancy to proceed with the reconstruction of seven new cities simultaneously, evoking admiration and study by a foreign newspaper of international prestige, inasmuch as this represents a unique phenomenon in the Third world? The reconstruction process has not been limited to extending roads and carrying out infrastructural projects; it has also included the establishment of 212 modern factories, which produce various commodities, along with the construction of houses and other service units needed for the employees working there. And is it also not true, brothers and sisters, that we have built 860,000 housing units in 5 years at a rate of 172,000 units every year — I know that this is not enough, but we are doing our best — while the annual rate that prevailed before the 5-year plan was 40,000 units? Aren't all of these things accomplishments by the people, which the citizens can touch and feel in their daily lives and while facing life's requirements? Can anyone forget that the area of cultivated land in the Sinai under the system of regular irrigation, prior to its liberation, never exceeded 1,200 feddans and that we have increased this to 20,000 feddans in the last 3 years, and that we have carried out infrastructural projects that will enable us to double this area in the years to come, particularly when work on the Al-Salam Canal is finished?

Have those who described this tremendous achievement as a fantasy forgotten that for many years, neighbors could not talk over the telephone? There was no form of communication between neighborhoods in the same town, let alone between one town and the next. Have they forgotten all the economic disruption, and the fact that businessmen had to travel abroad if they wanted to make calls about their work? Is it a fantasy to renovate factories, have them operate at their capacity, outfit them with new machines to replace equipment that was almost 50 years old, and to raise the value of our output by 5.478 billion pounds in 5 years? Is it also a fantasy to stave off a catastrophe in public health? We saved millions of men, women, and children who could have died in epidemics by speeding up the implementation of sewerage and potable water projects. The preliminary cost estimate for these programs, according to the current 5-year plan, is about 20 billion pounds. The expenses will reach about 3.4 billion pounds [figures as heard] by the time the plan is completed in June 1987. This vital public utility was left for more than 70 years without major repair. Only 720 million pounds were actually spent in the 20 years preceding the plan.

I do not want to elaborate on our accomplishments. The people come into contact with them each day. I tell the advocates of fantasy that they would be better off by forgetting the illusion that the people can have confidence in liars. They must realize that such obsolete methods are now extinct. We don't sell dreams with false slogans. The people have suffered enough from the impotence that has degenerated into paralysis atop a mountain of slogans. We work hard despite the great burdens we inherited to make dreams into reality that can be denied only by infidels and those with axes to grind. I make an appeal to conscience to spare Egypt and its people from the hardship produced by deceptive slogans. Verily we shall not suffer to perish the reward of any who do a single righteous deed. [Koranic verse] [applause]

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: My talk on our domestic situation reflects the tremendous efforts of the past 5 years under three cabinets. The last of these was led by Dr 'Ali Lutfi. [applause] I recall with all gratitude that he and his colleagues made every possible effort, and brought their energies to bear for the sake of Egypt. They did so with complete dedication, purity, and honesty, and with profound faith in their strong identity.

Our general circumstances in the process of construction have dictated that a new cabinet take the reins under the chairmanship of Dr 'Atif Sidqi. [applause] I wish his government every success in its tasks as outlined in the letter of appointment and contained in my speech today. It is clear that our general situation requires still higher rates of accomplishment and progress in those basic fields directly linked to the people's needs. This would allow full utilization of our potential and permit us to forge ahead in constructing our national, economic, and social structure.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey a special greeting to Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and his colleagues [applause] for their diligent work in the Consultative council during his term as speaker.

Brothers and sisters: Your last session witnessed important Arab and international events. We had to deal with these events in accordance with our general principles, which have enjoyed your approval and that of the vigilant masses of our people. The first of these principles is that our actions in the foreign arena must reflect the maxim holding that foreign policy must serve national objectives, foremost among which is the objective of development and reconstruction. Therefore, foreign issues should not distract our attention from issues related to domestic construction. Rather, foreign issues should be a source helping us to consolidate our potential to face domestic issues and to deal with the problems that result from them. This is because a strong and

competent structure for Egypt is the most sublime objective, and represents the top priority in every action carried out by the state and our people. Without a strongly-built Egypt, any hope of playing an effective foreign role would be merely a baseless fancy. Such a role would soon wither away. This is not to be Egypt's fate; consequently, it cannot be our course or our method.

The second of these principles is that, in our external actions, we seek to bolster the ties of friendship and cooperation with all countries that respond to our wishes by demonstrating respect for the freedom of our will and the independence of our decision-making. We hold forth a hand of friendship and amity to all nations, realizing that the dangers facing the family of mankind at this critical stage in its development, whether it be the possibility of extinction as a result of nuclear war or the war against famine and deprivation and our own impotence in confronting natural catastrophies, dictates that all humanitarian societies rearrange their priorities, define their objectives and draft new frameworks for cooperation among their members, particularly on fateful issues upon which the fate of mankind hangs.

The esteemed People's Assembly has played an active role in strengthening our bridges of communication with various international forces, beginning with the fraternal Arab and African states and the Third World and nonaligned countries. This role has extended to participation in international conferences, foremost of which was the 76th international conference held in Buenos Aires last month. It has also made efforts to consolidate ties with friendly parliamentary groups, particularly the EC parliamentary society, which renders us all possible support and backing. This is a position that we deeply appreciate.

If we were to review the most important events of recent months, we would find that these events were capped by the achievement on 11 September of an agreement with Israel on the issue of an arbitral compromis regarding the location of border markers in a specific area, particularly the area of Tabah. The significance of this event derives not only from the sanctity of our national soil in the hearts of every Egyptian, but from the method that Egypt pursued in directing its efforts to end the dispute in accordance with firm legal regulations.

Everyone has seen that this method was a noble and exemplary one, with regard to both our firm rights and our tenacious commitment to the rights and interests of the homeland. This method was illustrated in the determination to achieve our goal, the advanced work programs that were drafted and the mobilized efforts of scientists and experts in Egypt in the service of a pan-Arab issue.

I would like to take this opportunity to record my profound appreciation of the strenuous efforts made by this elite among the devout sons of Egypt, including legal scholars who are considered international authorities in this field. Also among this elite are experts in various specialties and members of the Foreign Ministry who hold prominent posts in the various fields required in the process of negotiations with the Israelis. [applause]

In the field of international economic relations, Egypt made great efforts in recent months to prepare a suitable atmosphere in which to consolidate our development efforts and to overcome the difficulties that we are facing in applying an integrated program for economic reform. This has been taking place a time when Egypt's foreign currency revenues have declined. I repeat from this honorable forum that we do not seek to shirk our responsibilities toward other states or to pass the burden to others. We will not accept interference from any foreign party or organization in the conduct of our economic policy and in the decision-making required to implement that policy. [applause]

These are matters to which we are committed, through our sovereignty and free choice. Our decisions must be based upon our concept of our national and popular interests. Our people have given us abundant evidence of their confidence and have authorized us to represent them, to protect their rights, and to express their aspirations, ambitions and hopes.

I have held a series of contacts with a number of heads of states that are fundamentally concerned with these matters. Our state institutions have followed up on these contacts in accordance with a well-studied plan over the past 3 months. At meetings held by various international organizations last month, various friendly states voiced their support for Egypt's endeavors to overcome its temporary economic problems without suspending the development program that is integral to our 5-year plan.

I would like to mention here the stand taken by friendly France, which has voiced its support for Egypt without reservation. [applause] We take every opportunity to voice our appreciation to president Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. [applause] Our sister, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has also shown us great support. [applause] We also appreciate India's role within the Nonaligned Movement [applause], and the stand taken by fraternal Pakistan's representative in the movement. [applause] In addition, we appreciate the roles played by some friendly states that have been our partners in all positions taken. We expect other states to honor their promises following the talks being conducted in this regard, so that we can arrive at an acceptable formula for international contributions to the economic reform program in Egypt.

You recall that economic issues received the closest attention from the African heads of state who attended the 22d summit conference in Addis Ababa during the last quarter of July 1986. It was decided during the summit to rectify the African states' economic structures in accordance with a program that is compatible with the UN program for economic recovery in Africa until 1990, and without submitting to the imposition of conditions by the countries and international institutions that grant loans.

The African leaders stressed the need to firmly confront the intransigence of the racist regime in Pretoria, which rejects the legitimate rights of the majority in South Africa and Namibia.

When we turn our eyes to this part of our noble continent, we feel pain and grief over the regrettable accident that claimed the life of one of Africa's heroes, former President of Mozambique Samora Machel, who will remain a banner in the valiant African struggle for freedom and progress. Allow me to observe a minute of silence in honor of this African leader.

Brothers and sisters, we have spared no effort to revive the process seeking comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This is based on our faith that the achievement of a lasting agreement on comprehensive peace is the only way to ensure coexistence between Israel and all of the Arab people, including the fraternal Palestinian people [applause], and to break the vicious circle of violence, sabotage, and extremism. This would enable all parties to turn their efforts toward confrontation of the basic challenges facing them, chief of which are the issues of development, the promotion of production, the elevation of the standard of services, and the integration of modern technology in various walks of life.

We still believe that the best way to achieve this settlement is through an international peace conference, at which intensive and serious negotiations may take place in accordance with UN Resolution 242 and in recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, within the framework they chose when their representatives signed the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in February 1985. Therefore, we worked with the parties concerned in recent months, urging them to accept the principle of negotaitions as reflected in an international conference. We focused particularly on convincing the United States and Israel that this conference is the best road to peace, and that their existing reservations over such a conference should not be allowed to obstruct positive actions. We also told them that these fears would certainly vanish once the conference is actually convened. In addition, the alternative to this could only be further bloodshed and the escalation of violence and terrorism.

We managed to overcome at least a part of these difficulties during the talks I held with former Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria on 11 and 12 September, when the Israeli official accepted the concept of an international conference and showed flexibility as to the prerequisites for preparing and convening the conference effectively. We do not recognize any stand or statement that contravenes this position. [applause] We believe that it behooves all parties to work seriously and to move the situation toward resolution, because permitting it to be frozen will never achieve prosperity for anyone. Rather, it would only exacerbate the dangers to which we are all exposed and generate new explosive factors in the situation, which would greatly harm the prospects of achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace.

Therefore, we must continue the dialogue from the point where we stopped. We must also build on the progress that was attained in the past by virtue of strenuous effort, because the issue is more important than one-upmanship and tactics that serve no legitimate objective. We were hurt that the new Israeli prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, began his term of office by delivering a speech in the Knesset, in which he spoke about the need to continue the policy of settlements in what he called the land of Israel. He even pointed to the idea of settlements as one of Zionism's sublime values. Our reply to this is known. We reject Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. [applause] We reject this and we hold Israel responsible before the world for violating its international pledges and commitments in this regard.

Talk about the construction of settlements on Arab land within this framework and in this way can only produce fear in our minds, which we must overcome, about Israeli expansion and threats against Arab interests.

On the basis of our devotion to reality, we must realize that the starting point of and cornerstone for any significant action is the stand that should be adopted by the Arab parties directly concerned with this conflict. [applause] The Arabs must agree on essential factors in preparation for the international conference, the most important of which are the legal framework for the conference, the way in which the Arabs should be represented, and the relationship that would emerge between Jordan and the Palestinian entity following the liberation of the occupied land in the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

In this regard, we welcome the recent statements of commitment to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which we consider an indispensible element in any wise move. We are working to implement this accord with the various parties. I will meet soon with my brother, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan [applause], whose role and pan-Arab stands we deeply appreciate. I will resume my talks with him on these and other issues of mutual concern. I am pleased to put on record our satisfaction with the development in our cooperation with this fraternal country in all areas, which serves as a good example of serious cooperation among the Arab countries based on interaction among peoples and the reduction of existing gaps in interests and concerns, rather than on the utterance of empty slogans and participation in empty formalities and forms without content, which have prompted a lack of confidence among the Arab masses everywhere.

Brothers, our hearts bleed while we view the current Arab situation. This situation contains elements of division, disintegration, and impotence. The general pan-Arab interests are in neglect and factional and party considerations, that have nothing to do with the interest of the nation, are being championed. Reality is lost within such a corrupt atmosphere. Logic and reason vanish and the sublime values of Arab unity disappear from the hearts of the coming generations of the sons of our noble nation. We will continue to express this nation's conscience by asking, sincerely and honestly: How long will this division and destructive dispute continue? O Arabs, where are you going? Are you not satisfied with the clear signs on the road toward unity of position? Where is the picture that we drew for our collective future, a secure future free of fear and anxiety? The land shakes when an Arab fights his brother and stabs him in the back, and when he loses sight and strength and becomes unable to distinguish enemy form friend, foe from ally, good from bad, and justice from falsehood. He grows confused and the scale is shaken, which is the most difficult aspect of our loss.

How many times have we, with all honesty and sincerity, addressed an appeal to minds and consiciences, and how many times have we called for unity of ranks and position to confront the challenges and dangers? But turmoil and desires continued to make ears deaf and eyes blind, and lead hearts and aspirations down a deceptive road. Ferocious fighting is raging among the brothers in Lebanon to the advantage of foreign parties whose objectives are suspicious; legitimacy is absent, and loyalties leave much to be desired.

A war of attrition is going on in the Gulf between Iran and Iraq. This war has entered its 7th year. The international community

seems almost to have accepted the fact of this war, and seems prepared to coexist with it for further long years, despite the escalation which includes striking at civilian targets, terrifying defenseless citizens, and spilling the blood of innocent men, women, and children. There are Arabs who are allied with Iran and take a amlicious pleasure in the misfortunes of Iraq. The nation is incapable of adopting a firm, unified stand, not against Iran and its people, with whom we have strong ties, but for the sake of peace and in order to end the war, bloodletting, and destruction. [applause]

The upcoming ICO meeting in Kuwait in January 1987 perhaps represents the last chance for decisive collective action to set matters straight and bring down the curtain on this horrendous tragedy. Therefore, I address a heartfelt appeal to the two warring countries to call a hlat to all combat operations during the summit. This might enable the participants in the conference to discuss the issue in an atmosphere not marred by bloodshed and frenzied bombardments. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, Egypt's concern with the issues of security, peace, and stability does not stop short at certain geographical borders or at a particular policy. It is based on a principled and tenacious stand that is motivated by ethical choice and a specific concept of man's mission on this planet. Therefore, we support efforts aimed at alleviating international tension and at eradicating the dangers inherent in the destructive nuclear confrontation. Hence, we took a close interest in the talks that were held between the U.S. president and the Soviet leader in the capital of Iceland last month. We received detailed reports from both leaders on the talks. Although the two parties could not reach agreement on certain important points relating to the issue of peace and war, our appraisal of this meeting is that it was a positive one. It did achieve tangible progress in certain matters, and the ice surrounding these matters began to thaw, as the world had hoped it would.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council: As my address to you comes to an end, I would like to repeat my congratulations at the outset of your new term. We will be expecting fruitful achievements and increased efforts from this term, which will deepen the masses' confidence and open new horizons for national action. I do not doubt that the majority will open their hearts and will accept the minority's views with open minds. We hope that the opposition will make its national contribution with objectivity, based on study, rationality, and conviction. I ask all of you, both majority and minority, to continue your efforts to make up for lost time and for energy spent in useless ways.

Our success is contingent upon the extent of our realization that there is no room for political maneuvering on our paramount national goals. Our objectives require that we accept different opinions and concepts, so as to arrive at sound views. These goals mean that we must set good examples, and let ourselves be guided by high ideals in discharging our responsibilities with a spirit of participation, genuine affiliation, and enthusiasm.

The establishment of our political system on the basis of plurality clearly means that varied views and ideas will be present. It means, above all, that our multi-party system should light the way, so that we may avoid errors, and should guide us toward optimal solutions and the right path.

We will never doubt the patriotism of any Egyptian who voices his views with conviction, no matter how much he differs with us. We will not restrict the right of any citizen to express his views freely and bravely; never. However, we want to see views and arguments expressed in a lofty way, upholding our democratic traditions, emphasizing principles, and placing Egypt's interests above any personal inclinations or partisan ambitions. We are all transient, but Egypt will endure. Good reputation, the struggle for principles, and the interaction of free thoughts are the heritage of our coming generations, a heritage that can only be enriched by achievers, and that can kindle hope in man's determination.

To build the present for a better future is a trust that we all bear. We must bear that trust with good intentions, purity, integrity, sincerity and a sense of identity. There should be no fighting, disputes or fragmentation, because our fateful issues concern every Egyptian, whose duty it is to share in determining our future. All Egyptians have the right to every opportunity to participate. The performance of duties means showing respect for rights, with a spirit of affiliation and solidarity among the sons of one state, and not wrangling between rivals or feuding between enemies.

Egypt's fate is the fate of all of its sons. The hope that is Egyp appeals to its decent sons to proceed to work together, to set good examples and to hold forth hope, and not to mourn and cry, for this would only lead to destruction. [applause] Kindle in your hearts the inspiration of light, love, and fraternity, so that they will be cleansed of all tendencies toward evil, spite, and conflict. Adhere to spiritual values, so that sin and greed will not destroy your souls. Our sublime spiritual values, derived from the religion of God the almighty, can protect us from deviation and danger and can help us to build pure men, who can work sincerely for the homeland, free of sin, and who can place integrity and morality above material benefits, respect the sanctity of public funds, and render work in the interest of society their duty. Instead of allowing our society to go astray and drown in dispute and imaginary battles from which there can emerge neither victor nor vanquished, we must adhere to our unity, which is based on a new social contract. Duties and rights, goals and objectives, the admissible and the inadmissible can all be defined. At the same time, such a contract can tolerate differing views and opinions and can accept the consensus of our nation.

Brothers and Sisters, these are not mere romantic or poetic words. They are sincere outcries, warning against the grave consequences that will result should our democratic practice proceed irresponsibly, following a trend unmatched in any democratic state in the world, and go astray. We are facing a situation that will not tolerate any disregard for national responsibility. A tremendous international crisis dominates this situation, one from which all of the world's countries are suffering.

If our pluralistic system does not rise to the necessary level of comprehensive confrontation, which requires earnestness, positive participation, a frank assessment of our potential, and total national commitment, the consequences will be both grave and

horrible. However, I have great hope in every citizen who stands on the soil of this dear homeland. [applause] In fact, I am not exaggerating, and none of you should believe that I am, because I know the rules of the game. I am not blowing things out of proportion. Anyone who is familiar with the realities of the world's economy and that of the developing countries in particular knows all aspects of the problem very well, and realizes the danger of not responding to it with hard work and a unified will. Our political arena must be free of maneuvering and one-upmanship, which tamper with all of our resources. All of us, both majority and opposition, must resist these things.

Our parties must again show responsibility and vigilance in their behavior. We can only reap what we sow. No one can evade the consequences of excess. In all honesty, I am saying this not to threaten, but to remind, caution, and warn. The situation is too grave for expressions of indifference, hollow writings or empty speeches. If anyone thinks that he can remain safe while pushing the ship toward angry water, I tell him that he is deluding himself and that his thoughts reflect shortsightedness and naivete.

Egypt's security and safety must rise above any other consideration. No one is worthy of his citizenship if he does not ward off all dangers in his efforts to protect Egypt. [applause] Everyone should review his assessments and define his position in a sound context and with the full realization of results and consequences. I once again maintain that Egypt, both today and tomorrow, is in need of fighters, not supporters; participants, not grudge-bearers; workers, not wranglers; toilers, not spectators; and responsible people, not opportunists. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, you are the symbols, the vanguard, and the example for all of our fighters, participants, and workers. I ask that God almighty strengthen you, enhance your resolve, and guide us on the right path. God will listen and respond to our prayers. May God guide us all, and may God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Tamil Asylum Seekers To Be Deported 16 Nov

NC131851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text]Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)— Thirty-seven Sri Lankan Tamil passengers, currently detained at Cairo Airport, will be deported to Singapore on board the first Paksitani plane to leave Cairo on Sunday. This will put an end to the episode of the Tamil passengers, which began 3 days ago after the Danish Government refused to grant them political asylum and sent them back to Cairo.

The Egyptian airline company has received a telegram from the tourist agent in Singapore who handled the travel arrangements of these passengers from Singapore to Copenhagen via Cairo. He said he was prepared to fly them back to Singapore at his own expense.

It is worth noting that Cairo airport authorities had earlier rejected a request by Arunasalam Malantam, the Sri Lankan ambassador in Cairo [title as received], that the passengers' passports be turned over to him and the passengers be deported to Sri Lanka. Egypt's rejection of this request proceeded from its respect for human rights, particularly as the persons in question belong to the Tamil sect, which opposes the Sri Lankan Government.

Foreign Minister Ghali Makes Visit to France

For coverage of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali's visit to France, see the 13 November issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Baghdad Radio Reports Reagan Speech on Iran
JN141336 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has admitted that the United States supplied Iran with arms and spare parts, but he claimed they were in small quantities. In a televised speech in Washington this morning, Reagan said these weapons were delivered to Iran within the framework of secret U.S. diplomatic efforts that began 18 months ago to establish relations of friendship with certain groups inside Iran. Reagan praised Iran's response to the past and present U.S. contacts. He admitted that he sent Robert McFarlane, former national security adviser, as head of a delegation on a secret mission to Tehran last April to promote the level of communications between the two countries. Reagan added that the delegation held important and useful talks with the Iranians, that the delegation was received with respect and politeness, and that it was not given any bad treatment. Reagan affirmed that the dialogue has been continuing since that time in the interest of the United States.

Ma'ruf Criticizes Israeli Arms Supplies to Iran
JN131741 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1428 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Speech by Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member, vice president, and "representative" of President Saddam Husayn, at a ceremony in Baghdad on the anniversary of the Prophet Muhammad's birth — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Sons of our glorious Arab nation, Muslims everywhere: Today is the anniversary of the birth of the noble Arab prophet, Muhammad, may God's peace be upon him. The masses of our party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, together with the Arab nation and Muslims, each year receive this great anniversary with joy and optimism in view of its significance, its strengthening of noble humanitarian values and lofty principles, and its contribution to elevating the condition of mankind on earth. [passage omitted]

Out of their persistence in their fanaticism and the rancor they harbored against the Arabs, and out of their persistence on harming and plotting against them, the Persians resort to falsifying Islam itself, attempting to use the Koran and the teachings of Islam to achieve their evil objectives of slandering the Arabs, distorting their heritage, and conspiring against their religion and state, disguising their evil political designs under the garb of Islam.

Now the Persians are drawing on their deep-rooted rancor and are mustering their evil resources by exploiting that very same method, the method of religious cover to further their political game within a framework of trivial theories and concepts to which only charlatans resort, such as the falsification of the Islamic revolution and the claim of the leadership of Muslims.

Within the framework of that rancorous, racist, and shu'ubi [anti-Arab] design, they have designated Iraq as a direct target for their plots and aggression — not only because Iraq is near them, but also because Iraq is the radiant center of a civilizing renaissance. They have done this in order to penetrate into other Arabian Gulf countries and the Arab nation, bringing people backwardness, division, and destruction, while claiming they are bringing Islamic guidance and the teachings of the Islamic revolution.

It appears the descendants of Khorsoe and Rustum [Persian king and general] have forgotten it was the Iraqis who brought Islam to them and, with the sword, made them embrace it. Or is this the very thing arousing their rancor and black malice and driving them to plot against revolutionary Iraq, just as they used to do throughout the stages of the progress of Iraq and the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

To implement their racist and shu'ubi plot, the rancorous Persians have cooperated with all the enemies of Arabs and Islam, particularly the Zionists. Throughout history, and especially in modern times, there have been joint efforts, cooperation, coordination, and unholy alliances. The manifestations of such cooperation and coordination were most apparent following the Ba'thist revolution in Iraq and became stronger and more flagrant after the treacherous Iranian aggression against our steadfast country. The Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the coordination in armaments, and Israel's supplies of arms and military hardware and spare parts to Iran were so open and overt that even Iranian officials themselves have nothing to say about the extent of such cooperation and coordination.

Such joint hostile efforts may have provided the rulers of Iran with a measure of Zionist expertise and with weapons, which they used in their continuing aggression against Iraq. Yet at the same time it was a great scandal that branded those charlatan rulers with shame and exposed the falseness of their claim to Islam and of having the qualities of the Islamic revolution. It has also exposed and refuted the arguments of those who claim to be Arabs and who are cooperating with them, justifying such cooperation by citing the bragging by the rulers of Iran about liberating Jerusalem and regaining Palestine. [passage omitted]

The open insistence of the Iranian rulers on continuing aggression against Iraq and their persistence in carrying on with the war are contrary to the most fundamental teachings of Islam and the teachings of divine religions, and are a defiance of the will of the international community, a violation of the resolutions of international organizations, and a disregard for all Islamic, regional, and international mediation efforts. Iraq's peaceful course in the conflict has put the warmongering rulers of Iran in a dilemma and directly faced them with the principles of Islam, goodneighborliness, and international law, all of which call for peace and reject war.

Iraq's peace initiative — particularly the messages of its victorious leader Saddam Husayn to the peoples and rulers of Iran — were a practical and sincere expression of its peace policy. The messages contained principles which safeguarded a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the conflict with Iran and effectively contributed to isolating Iran's rulers and exposing their barbaric policy hostile to the spirit of Islam and its humane values. [passage omitted]

Missile Attack on Baghdad Kills 7, Wounds 63

JN141000 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0917 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Unscheduled military spokesman's statement dated 14 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the eve of celebrating the birthday anniversary of the prophet of peace and God's messenger, Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, the despotic clique ruling in Iran perpetrated a new crime against the defenseless civilians, thus demonstrating its disregard of true religion, and emphasizing its heinous encroachment on Islam and its virtues, indifferent to the limits set by God and deliberately violating God's sanctities.

At 0230 today [2330 GMT 13 November], this stray gang fired one of the missiles supplied to it by Zionism and vice mongers — as confirmed by events — on Baghdad, the city of freedom and oasis of peace. It fell in a residential area, martyring seven civilians, a family consisting of a father, mother, two daughters, two children, and a young son. The incident also wounded 63 civilians, demolished 4 houses, and damaged another 4 houses.

Once again the Iranian rulers confirm their disregard for international law and the principles and norms which govern the state of war. With these cowardly acts these despots express their failure to achieve their aims in the battlefields. We announce to the world, to Arab public opinion, to the international organizations, and to our great people that Iraq's patience with such vile practices will not last long and it will, at the proper time, adopt all measures to preserve its citizens' security and tosafeguard their lives and property. Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to the wounded, God willing.

[Dated] 14 November 1986

Military Denies Iran Downed Plane, Captured Pilot

JN141300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1253 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi military plane was shot down and its pilot captured.

In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said the Iranian claim is an open lie that shows disregard for the intelligence of the Iranian peoples. The spokesman affirmed that all the Iraqi planes that carried out their important missions today have returned safely to base.

Military Communique Details Combat With Iran

JN131752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,438 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces continued to carry out their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors last night and today as follows:

1. An infantry company of the Khomeynite rogues attempted to attack our frontline positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The men of the IV Army Corps were fully prepared to crush all reckless attempts and bravely engaged them using various weapons, supported by intensive and accurate artillery fire. They routed the enemy force, destroying the greater part of it, while the remaining part fled pursued by artillery fire. More than 50 enemy personnel were killed — the bodies of some are still before our positions — and others were wounded.

The heroes of the IV Army Corps seized machine guns, launchers, rifles, and a quantity of equipment belonging to the enemy casualties. Blessed be the loyal men, the soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps.

2. To inflict further losses on the enemy, our valiant units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah launched concentrated strikes, using various weapons, on the enemy, halting engineering work, destroying two vehicles, setting on fire and destroying an occupied vehicle and killing its occupants, and damaging a fourth vehicle. They also killed four rogues and destroyed five infantry positions, one machine gun emplacement, and one 60-mm mortar.

3. Units of the VII Army Corps sector, using various weapons, opened fire on the enemy, destroying one vehicle, killing two enemy soldiers and destroying one mortar, one heavy machine gun, one firing position, and three infantry positions.

4. One enemy aircraft penetrated our international border with the residential areas of the governorate of Diyalah as its target. The attack damaged a holy shrine and 13 houses.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Basra with long-range artillery and also shelled the Districts of Badrah and Al-Qurnah. The enemy bombardment injured the civilian population and damaged property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 November 1986

Air Force Attacks Oil Fields

JN141216 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,439 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1986]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] O proud Iraqis, to divest the Iranian regime of the vital and military installations and utilities on which it depends to prolong the war and continue its crimes against our people, our heroic Air Force planes carried out the following missions today:

1. At 1106 [0806 GMT] today, a devastating new strike was delivered against the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni. Our hawks succeeded in accurately hitting other selected

targets in this complex, setting them ablaze. Columns of smoke rose from the hit targets.

2. At 1150 today, the brave hawks penetrated the airspace with the well-known Iraq courage on their way to remote targets. These were the extremely important Sasan oil fields, which are over 800 km from our southern border. A large number of our planes swooped down on these fields with their installations, wells, and pumping and loading equipment, further destroying them in addition to the destruction inflicted on them on 16 October when the hawks raided them for the first time. As a result of our hawks' strikes today, explosions, tongues of fire, and columns of smoke covered the area of the hit targets. The northern oil field was completely destroyed.

3. At 1320 today, a large number of our planes attacked the headquarters of the charlatan Khomeyni guards and ammunition depots inside their camps in the Shahabad and Gilan-e Gharb areas. Our hawks inflicted massive losses on the rogue guards and their headquarters and ammunition depots.

Having carried out all these heroic missions, our brave hawks returned safely to the homeland with their planes, bringing back the glad tidings of their victory to their great leader and people. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1986

INA Cites Paper on 'Superiority' Over Iran

JN131300 Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 13, INA — Back-breaking blows that the Air Force of Iraq have continued to deal to enterprises and military camps of the Iranian regime have become a characteristic of Iraq's firm reply to the Iranian rulers' intransigence, an Iraqi paper said.

Commenting here today on the raid carried out yesterday by dozens of Iraqi warplanes on four of Khomeyni guards camps nearby Shahabad, Kermanshaha, Emam Hasan and Gilan-e Gharb, *Al-Thawrah* paper said Iraqi blows to the remainder of Iranian potentials would be furthered, adding that Iraq was closely observing the Iranian enemy's moves.

Al-Thawrah mentioned that the balance of power "has always been in favor of Iraq," stressing that support to the Iranian rulers by the Zionists and Arabs-in-name or arms deals concluded by Iran with this or that part would never affect Iraq's superiority.

PRC Communist Party Official Arrives in Baghdad

JN131948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) — Mu Qing, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee member and XINHUA director, and his delegation arrived here this evening on an official 6-day visit to Iraq. The Chinese official will hold talks with a number of officials at the Ministry of Culture and Information. Talks will deal with ways to promote bilateral relations in exchanging news and information.

Ramadan, Ministers Receive Romania's Ilie Vaduva

JN131500 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Ilie Vaduva here today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all fields. Ramadan and Vaduva expressed the satisfaction of both countries' governments with the development of bilateral relations.

Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin and Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah also met with Ilie Vaduva here today. During the meetings, which were held separately, the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and ways to promote it to serve common interests.

Sham'un Blames Karami For Weakening of Economy

NC131149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Statement by former President Camille Sham'un following his meeting in Beirut with President Amin al-Jumayyil on 13 November — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Karami is a passive man in every sense of the word. He is behind the current boycott by key figures in the government. As is known, this boycott has followed an abnormal political course and is largely responsible for the weakening of our economy and currency.

The blame for this rests solely with Prime Minister Karami, regardless of his efforts to avoid it or shift it onto others. He is constitutionally accountable and must also answer for his own actions. As I have said, his passive stance is incompatible with the duties of the government. The government's duty is to be positive, in every sense of the word, and to deal with all our problems. His attitude hinders the convocation of cabinet sessions, something that hurts the country as a whole.

Prime Minister Karami is interested only in realizing desires alien to Lebanon, even if all Lebanese go hungry in the process. He is not worried about that. His sole concern is to do what is requested of him, and we are all well aware of what these requests are. They infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty, and we can never accept them.

We will hold out to the end with steadfastness as our only weapon. This will stir the international conscience and drive it to Lebanon's side. It will also give us the means to deal with our current situation.

Karami Responds to Charges

NC131404 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by response to a question from an unidentified correspondent, after a meeting of the 6-member Economic Committee at the Government House in Beirut on 13 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I met today with the committee charged with studying economic and financial conditions, making recommendations, and working out solutions to reverse the slump in the value of the Lebanese pound. We must make every effort to remedy this problem in light of the current political and security conditions. All of these things are linked, constituting an inseparable whole. This is the view of the committee. We are now waiting for the committee's final report before implementing the proposed solutions.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, former President Camille Sham'un made a statement holding you responsible for the deteriorating economy.

[Karami] I am willing to bear my responsibility. On the basis of this responsibility, I define my viewpoint in light of what is taking place and in light of the constant obstacles and political betting we have been witnessing. I ask President Sham'un, who is the finance minister and, as such, is directly concerned with the conditions in which the country is now wallowing and about which all of the citizens are complaining, to act, to meet his own responsibility, and to refrain from making such statements on the doorsteps of the [presidential] palace. The palace has itself become the cause of complaints and complications, because its occupants reject distinguished relations [with Syria] and dream of a new summit in Damascus. How can we reconcile on something that has been rejected by some and yet is required by others? We should not continue to run away and shirk our responsibilities.

Ja'ja' Blames Government

NC131640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, the current economic crisis is the result of the deficit in the state budget and the prevailing paralysis in the country, particularly in view of the fact that Cabinet meetings are not being held. This, he said, has led to an uncontrolled economy. Dr Ja'ja' also called for the government's dismissal.

In a news conference this afternoon, Dr Ja'ja' noted the presence of other secondary factors, such as speculation on the Lebanese pound and the irregular pricing of commodities. He asserted that a radical solution could be reached by convening the Cabinet. The Lebanese Forces, he announced, are willing to extend every possible assistance to the state in the collection of its revenues.

Dr Ja'ja' stated that the economic crisis is just another kind of war being waged against the Lebanese people, in keeping with the current military and political wars. This new form of war, he added, will be thwarted by the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, who have been able to halt previous onslaughts against them.

Party Wants Karami Dismissed

NC132112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Higher Political Council of the National Liberal Party held an extraordinary meeting this evening. It called on the president to use his constitutional powers to dismiss the prime minister and designate a new one who has the qualifications and meets the requirements dictated by the present serious phase of Lebanon's history.

The council held Prime Minister Karami fully responsible for the current deterioration in the economy, which they blamed on his negative attitude.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From PRC Leader

NC141035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian has stressed to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil that his country supports Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The PRC also backs Lebanon's efforts to achieve accord and national unity.

This came in a message President al-Jumayyil received from the PRC leader on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Lebanon.

UNIFIL Commander Rejects Army Deployment Plan

NC131754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] UNIFIL Commander General Haegglund has emphasized his rejection of the plan to deploy Lebanese Army units alongside UNIFIL at its positions, centers, and checkpoints. He said this rejection is due to the great differences between the Lebanese Army units and UNIFIL forces in terms of customs, traditions, beliefs, and language.

Gen Haegglund believes the attacks on UNIFIL have stopped either because the Amal Movement has honored its pledge to prevent them or because of the existence of the "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" principle. Gen Haegglund made this statement to an NNA correspondent in the south following a tour of UNIFIL positions in Kafra, Yatar, Siddiqin, Burj Rahhal, Al-'Abbasiyah, and (Qadmut), as well as the Nepalese contingent's command headquarters in this area.

Shamir Denies Involvement in U.S. Arms to Iran

HK140324 Hong Kong AFP in English
0306 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Nov 14 (AFP) — There is no Israeli involvement in arms deliveries to Iran, Premier Yitzhak Shamir said here Thursday in a comment on press reports in America that U.S. weapons had been sent to Iran through Israeli channels in a bid to get U.S. hostages in Lebanon freed.

Mr Shamir remarked that he understood the U.S. position about supplying Iran with arms, and said it was difficult for a democratic country to do nothing to get its hostage citizens released.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin for his part declined to confirm or deny the press reports. It was a duty to help a friendly country "in every way possible" when it asked for help in freeing hostages, he said, without elaborating. A military operation was the best solution for hostages, but if that was impossible, an arrangement that could include arms sales had to be envisaged, Mr Rabin said.

Peres on Parts to Iran

TA140637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by U.S.-based correspondent Shim'on Schiffer "in Peres' hotel room in Chicago;" date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Good morning. Mr Peres, last night President Reagan spoke about relations with Iran, perhaps signalling a change in the U.S. policy in the Middle East. How do you regard the renewed U.S. approach to Iran overall?

[Peres] It appears that a legacy of war has begun in Iran, and differences of opinion have emerged. Generally speaking, the real problem is not Iran or the Iranian people; the real problem is the Khomeyni regime and will succeed it. In my opinion it is natural that the government of a superpower, perhaps the greatest power in the world, would show an interest in the future of the Iranian regime and its implications on the entire Middle East. I do not think that the decision was made in Iran, and I do not think that a decision has been made about Iran. It is more an expression of interest, rather than a decision.

[Schiffer] But, sir, when President Reagan admits that he has sent arms to Iran, perhaps you, too, can now admit to what Israel did in this connection and what part Israel played in the affair and in the release of hostages.

[Peres] Israel does not have an Iranian policy per se. There is no need or point for me to go into any detail. I can only repeat what I have already said: When the issue affects the saving of lives and someone else handling the matter approaches us — a friendly country — we in principle should have assisted and will certainly in the future assist it, just as we were aided on more than one occasion in similar cases.

[Schiffer] And you, sir, do not think that Israel violated any law relating to the supply of parts to Iran?

[Peres] I have not referred to the matter of whether Israel participated in the supply of parts. I stuck to the matter in principle, and I continue to adhere to the principle side of the issue.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, you are concluding a week-long visit in the United States during which you met here with Jewish leaders, financial leaders. Are you returning to Israel with news on things that will develop as a result of this visit?

[Peres] I dealt mainly in two areas: the Negev, and inroads have already been made, although I do not want to say that things have been concluded; I did not expect that more than a start would be made. The issue was placed on the agenda by the Jews here, and I depart with the same hope for what I wish to accomplish here. There is a great deal of economic interest in Israel. During my 3 days in the United States I have met with many financial bodies. If we know how to translate this or provide practical opportunities, I believe there will be an increase in investments in Israel, an increase in trade with Israel, and an increase in Israeli exports. The economy is so greatly dependent on foreign relations, in science, technology, production, trade, that a great deal of work must be invested. A meeting, for example, was held between all our consul generals and the task force, that is, the group handling investments and the increase in exports, and I am sure that we are progressing in the right direction.

Rabin Comments

TA131358 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1350 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today commented on reports that Israel helped transfer arms to Iran, saying that if a country has no other choice in order to secure the release of hostages, he sees it as Israel's duty to help in any form acceptable to that country. Minister Rabin refused to either categorically confirm or deny reports that Israel delivered weapons to Iran, but pointed out that the State of Israel had never sold U.S. weapons without the permission of the United States. As for the sale of Israeli weapons, Rabin said Israel is a sovereign country in its own right and does not have to report to anybody about the deals it makes. Minister Rabin was speaking before members of the Insurance Companies Association, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent Uri Ginosar.

HA'ARETZ Details Istanbul Massacre Terror Plan

TA130857 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 Nov 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Britain by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] London — The Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, the Hizballah leader, George Habash's organization, and elements in the diplomatic [as published] Kurdish Party are reported to have cooperated in planning the massacre at the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul. Contrary to what has been learned to date, only two kamikaze terrorists took part in the attack, while two of the organizers of the attack left Turkey 3 days before it took place.

This has been learned by the *Ha'aretz* correspondent from (Bahruz Isandrai), one of the senior members of the Mojahidin Movement, and the Turkish security forces have confirmed his claims.

A secret meeting was held at the Iranian Embassy building in Beirut between 1 to 4 August. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Musa Fakhra' I-Rohani; (Qodasi), the air force attache; Shaykh Muhammad Fadlallah, the Hizballah head; Subhi Tufayli, the leader of the Hizballah group in Ba'labakk; Husayn Musawi, the leader of the Revolutionary Guards in Ba'labakk; Ibrahim al-Amin, one of the senior party members in Lebanon; and several other senior Shi'ite personnel.

The participants in the meeting agreed that Turkey was the most suitable site for their plan, and even received Tehran's blessing for this.

During the operational stage, the Hizballah people appealed to George Habash, who proposed that his men who train at the (Mansuriyat) base in Iran carry out the attack. He recommended that they enter Turkey through Iran in the eastern Anatolia region. Mas'ud Barazani, the son of Mulla Mustafa, the founder of the Kurdish Party, entered the picture at this point and supplied the squad with guides who were closely familiar with the region, although it is not clear whether he himself knew the squad's objectives.

The squad numbered four people: Rashid Kurshid Husayn, a Kurd; Abu al-Lahd from Habash's organization (this is his codename; his given name is Walid); Husayn Abu Ja'far from Hizballah; and Abu Muhammad, a Palestinian who is Habash's representative in Iran and a trainer at the (Mansuriyat) base. Ja'far served as squad leader because he had been to Turkey many times before.

On 16 August they infiltrated into Turkey through the Hakkari region and traveled to Istanbul separately. In Istanbul they received asylum at the homes of Hizballah supporters and checked the list of synagogues until they selected Neve Shalom.

Three days before the massacre took place Ja'far and Muhammad left Istanbul and returned to Tehran. The other two remained to carry out their suicide attack.

The Turkish security authorities have checked out the credibility of this version over the last 2 weeks and are soon going to permit its publication.

Response Made to British Request on Vanunu

TA140550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] Mordekhay Vanunu was not kidnapped from Britain; he left British soil of his own free will. No Israeli organization acted illegally in Britain, and no British laws were violated. This was Israel's reply to a British request for clarifications on the transfer of Mordekhay Vanunu to Israel which was submitted by Ambassador William Squire to Foreign Ministry Political Director General Dr Yosi Beilin.

Following 2 days of discussion in Jerusalem, the clarifications were formulated in coordination with the prime minister and the vice prime minister, who is currently in the United States. The reply was submitted to the British Foreign Ministry last night by Yehuda Avner, Israel's ambassador to Britain. The Foreign Ministry also informed Ambassador Squire of the details of the reply.

The Israeli clarifications do not add much to what was included in the government's statement of this Sunday, in which it was announced that Vanunu was not kidnapped from British soil. The clarifications state that Vanunu arrived in Israel of his own free will, and that Israel did not violate British law.

With the reply he received last night, British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe will today be able to answer the parliamentary questions posed by British opposition members on how Vanunu got to Israel and whether Israelis violated British law during the transfer of the nuclear technician from London. One of the people who formulated the reply told us last night that the Vanunu affair has now come to an end, certainly as far as the British are concerned, and now we must await the results of Vanunu's trial.

Austria Asks for Restraint in Waldheim Criticism

TA131407 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Senior Austrian Government sources have asked Israel to refrain from attacking President Kurt Waldheim until the national parliamentary elections are held in 10 days. In exchange, Austrian Ambassador to Israel Otto Pleinert will return to Tel Aviv within several days.

The Austrians also made a similar request to Jewish organizations, including to World Jewish Congress Chairman Edgar Bronfman, whose organization is leading the campaign against Waldheim.

It has been hinted that after the elections the Waldheim affair can be expected to develop further.

The Austrian People's Party, which hopes to win the elections, was recently offended by the attitude of the United States toward Waldheim. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who recently visited Vienna to attend the CSCE, avoided any meeting with Waldheim, evidence of the latter's isolation.

Amal Reiterates Offer for Exchange of Pilot

TA131843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Lebanese Shi'ite militia Amal has again offered to swap an Israeli airman for Lebanese and Palestinians jailed in

Israel. The offer was made by 'Akif Haydar, the politburo chief of the Shi'ite militia. Haydar said Amal has not contacted the Red Cross to arrange the swap. He said Amal is waiting for the Israelis to talk to the Red Cross in order to arrange the exchange. The airman bailed out of his plane during a raid on a Palestinian base in south Lebanon a month ago.

No Contact From Amal

TA140917 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
14 Nov 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Shefi Gabay and Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Israeli security sources have emphasized that they have heard of Amal's conditions for the release of the Israeli navigator only through reports in the media yesterday. "Israel is now waiting to hear Amal's conditions for the release of the navigator. Until his release Israel holds Amal as responsible for his security."

Egyptian Envoy on Relations, Peace Conference

TA140600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Egypt's ambassador to Israel says Cairo is in touch with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as Jordan, the PLO, and Israel, in order to start on the preparatory committee for an international conference on Middle East peace. Muhammad Basyuni was speaking to reporter Vivien Royston on the current state of Egyptian-Israeli relations while a guest at Haifa's Bet Hagefen, a center for Arab-Jewish coexistence:

[Begin recording] [Royston] Mr Basyuni, how do you see the relations between Israel and Egypt today?

[Basyuni] I see after signing the compromis over the arbitration and after the summit meeting between President Muburak and Prime Minister Peres in Alexandria and the return of the Egyptian ambassador, I think that the atmosphere now is better for improving the relations between Egypt and Israel.

[Royston] You said in your speech that the most important outcome of the visit in Alexandria was the decision for an international peace conference. What do you see as the next step?

[Basyuni] The next step now we are in touch with all the parties in the area in order to find a way to the preparatory committee and then we will start the international conference after that.

[Royston] Is that preparatory committee already meeting?

[Basyuni] Not yet. Now we are in touch with all the five permanent members of the Security Council, and with Jordan and the PLO and Israel to start the preparatory committee.

[Royston] When do you expect their first meeting to take place?

[Basyuni] You remember that President Mubarak asked that the year 1987 be the year of talk, so I hope it will be a year of peace talks in 1987.

[Royston] Mr Sadat visited Israel, when is Mubarak going to visit Israel?

[Basyuni] You know, just from 1 month President Mubarak met Prime Minister Peres, and I think it will become [changes thought]...if there is any necessity to meet he will meet the prime minister of Israel.

[Royston] Here in Israel?

[Basyuni] Why not, there is a peace between us.

[Royston] When?

[Basyuni] As I told you, when there is a necessity for that it will be. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ: Fiji Delaying Approval of Ambassador

TA131637 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 Nov 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Fiji by Gid'on Allon]

[Excerpts] Suva — The Fijian Government does not intend to approve the appointment of Israel's ambassador to Suva in the foreseeable future. This emerges from remarks made yesterday by Fijian Prime Minister Kamisese Mara, who was talking with Israeli correspondents accompanying President Herzog. Mara said he had decided to postpone approving the Israeli ambassador's appointment because of the general elections, due to take place here in May 1987. According to Mara, "We will soon have elections, and I have a greater number of Muslim than Jewish voters. Therefore, for the time being I cannot approve the appointment of an Israeli ambassador here."

The Fijian Government has been deferring approval for the appointment of an Israeli ambassador for a long time now. Our ambassador in Australia, Yisakhar Ben-Ya'acov, is also accredited to Fiji. A while ago the Israeli Government approved the appointment of Zohar Raz as ambassador to Fiji. After receiving hints that the Fijian Government was inclined to approve the appointment, Raz even joined the president's entourage. Recently, however, it transpired that this optimism was exaggerated. It seems that this subject will be the focus of the president's talks with Mara this morning. [passage omitted]

Herzog received a very warm and cordial welcome in Fiji's capital, Suva, yesterday. [passage omitted]

Later the governor general held a traditional welcoming ceremony for the president on the extensive grounds near his house. Cabinet ministers and diplomatic personnel participated in the ceremony. Tribal customs were displayed in song and dance in the ceremony, and the president received a whale's tooth as a gift. In his welcoming speech, the governor general mentioned the friendly relations between Israel and Fiji, but stressed that Fiji

supports granting a homeland to the Palestinian people. The president praised Fiji's opposition to the UN resolution equating Zionism with racism. He also praised Fiji's soldiers who had joined the UN forces in the Middle East.

More on Herzog Visits

For AFP reports on President Herzog's visits to New Zealand and Fiji, including his warning to the region about dealings with Libya, see the Australasia and Other Countries sections of the 13 November Asia & Pacific *Daily Report*.

Marshall Islands To Establish Diplomatic Ties

TA131145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Israel and the Marshall Islands are to establish diplomatic relations. This was agreed by President Herzog and the minister for presidential affairs of the islands. Our special correspondent with the presidential party, Me'ir Einstein, reports that the Marshall Islands minister for presidential affairs went specially to Fiji in order to meet President Herzog. He also asked Israel for aid. The Marshall Islands received independence from the United States several weeks ago [as heard].

At present, President Herzog is on Tonga Island in the South Pacific. He is due to have talks there tomorrow with King Tupou IV.

Police Question, Release Travelers to Romania

TA131858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Four of the leftists who went to Romania last week to meet PLO representatives have been questioned by the police today in Ramla. The four — Latif Dori, Ya'el Lotan, Eli'ezer Feiler, and Re'uven Kaminer — were released afterwards on bail. They told a Voice of Israel reporter they had not been called for a further investigation. Re'uven Kaminer added that he refused to answer any of the questions put to him because of the nature of the investigation and that he was only prepared to answer questions about the visit in court.

Shamir Meets W. Bank Jewish Leaders on Settlement

TA131244 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1234 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met in his office with the members of the Gush Emunim Secretariat and the Judaea and Samaria Settlement Council and heard their demands for the establishement of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, the expansion of existing settlements, and the purchase of land. The Gush Emunim leaders said upon emerging from the meeting that they were favorably impressed with Mr Shamir's positive attitude toward the settlement issue. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel notes, however, that the prime minister warned during the meeting that the settlement process would continue within the framework of the coalition agreement and within the economic constraints. Mr Shamir asked the Gush Emunim and Settlement Council members to submit to him detailed plans of their proposals on settlement, and assured them that these plans would be discussed within government forums.

EEC Not To Coordinate Aid to Territories Now

TA131229 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
13 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The EEC will not coordinate aid to the territories with Israel. Every organization in the territories interested in receiving EEC aid can, if it so desires, coordinate the aid with Israel by itself. This was made clear by the Greek EEC envoy, (Iosif Sidras), who is in charge of the West Bank and Jordan in the EEC's foreign aid department. In this capacity, (Sidras) serves as former French Minister of External Affairs Claude Chaysson's assistant.

The envoy conferred at the beginning of the week at the home of the British consul in East Jerusalem with notables from the territories, most of them PLO supporters, after arriving from Amman where he had participated in the discussions of the Jordanian development conference.

(Sidras) refused to voice an opinion on the Jordanian program, but pointed out that it will take several months for the EEC to study Jordan's development plan for the West Bank.

As for the matter of aid to the territories, the EEC envoy noted that this was intended to ease the burden of the occupation and added that the EEC would provide assistance in those spheres in which the Israeli authorities cannot, such as aid to universities.

Morning Press Editorials on Reagan Speech

TA140745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* writes that President Reagan's dramatic announcement to Congressional leaders in Washington that he had approved the supply of spare parts and military equipment to Iran and the confirmation of this by the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations signifies one of the greatest gambles he has taken during his 6 years as president. The success of the gamble could create a gradual change in the status of the United States in the Persian Gulf. Failure, on the other hand, could greatly complicate U.S. ties with significant parts of the Arab world. In any event, the issue could harm Washington's integrity in the eyes of its European allies. The main damage might be that the affair could create an image of success for international terrorism. The number one power in the world is entering dubious secret deals, and the main Western democracies are trying to cheat one another behind each other's backs. This is occuring while loudly voiced principles are being cynically foregone in order to fulfill the demands of several dozen murderers and hostage-takers before whom the free world cannot draw a joint line of confrontation.

Hatzofe writes that it should be remembered that Mr Peres' statement in New York preceded President Reagan's announcement in which he openly admitted to the arms supplies to Iran. Thus, the situation has changed completely. A poignant argument can be expected in Israel over the arms deals with Iran. It so happened that the same day the item confirming these deals was publicized, it was reported that the Iranian ambassador in Beirut acted together with George Habash in planning the massacre at the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul. This detail could cast a dark shadow on the arms deals with Iran, especially since these deals blatantly contradict international commitments not to supply arms to countries involved in terrorism and the murder of innocents. Now, more than ever before, an official explanation is required by all those involved in supplying arms to Iran. They are obliged to answer the pointed question: What has changed? Is not the supplying of arms to Iran tantamount to awarding a prize to murderers and terrorists who disrupt lives and harm world peace?

'Al Hamishmar says that not everything which foreign countries and governments do should be immediately copied by us. Israeli public opinion was formed and based on the belief that the IsraeliGovernment has every right to be silent and censured on sensitive security matters. When, however, the government's announcements are made public, they do not contain lies. From this position we leveled criticism on more than one occasion at, for example, the Nixon administration on the question of the Vietnam war and afterward on the Watergate affair. This position has enabled the average Israeli citizen to trust its government, without being blinded by it. The Lebanon war was the first big political event to undermine this authority, having been built, according to the paper, on lies and deceit. For this reason, this war is called the misleading war, that is, the people and the government itself were led astray. However, in recent months deviation has become the frightening norm. Those who sow the seeds of deceit will reap decay.

IDF Clashes With 'Terrorists,' Killing Two

TA131101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1052 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Following is an announcement by the IDF spokesman: Two terrorists were killed last night in an encounter with an IDF force north of Hasbayya in southern Lebanon. Our forces sustained no casualties. An IDF force encountered terrorists at night and opened fire, killing two terrorists. In searches they carried out this morning, IDF soldiers found the bodies of two terrorists, as well as personal weapons: Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition, and pictures of Khomeyni. As said, our forces sustained no casualties in this clash.

Plan for Chadian Peace Process 'Probable'

LD131646 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Franco-African summit is a very general meeting of Africans with the French president, and this year it includes his prime minister. It will be a very informal meeting since the agenda is dictated by the current events which affect the participants. As it happens, politics will have the upper hand over economics. Reporter Eduard Dor:

[Dor] First of all, Chad is probably at one of the turning points of its recent history, following the cease-fire concluded last October between the Ndjamena forces and Goukouni Oueddei's forces. The situation is thus clearer on the ground. By opening the door to negotiations between Chadians, this also has the consequence of putting Libya in a difficult position. It is very probable, if not certain, that a peace process will be planned here in Lome. This is, moreover, what the head of the Sudanese delegation here in Lome said this morning — Taj al-Din, member of the State Council of Sudan.

[Begin recording] [Taj al-Din] Things are getting better with regard to the national reconciliation between Chadians themselves, and we are trying to convince the two brothers, Chad and Libya, to reach agreement to solve their problems, because we need to have peace in Africa.

[Correspondent] Your country's relations with Libya are quite good. Can you, through this, shall we say, improve the contacts between President Hissein Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?

[Taj al-Din] Yes, this is what we want. We want there to be peace between Libya and Chad, because in our parliamentary and democratic regime of today, we think we are better placed to take part in a solution between the Chadians and the Libyans. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ghali Delivers Mubarak Message to Togo President

NC122005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, 12 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The message deals with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various spheres, the situation in the Middle East, and African and international issues of mutual interest.

Following an audience with the Togolese president today, Dr Butrus Ghali said that the meeting had been friendly and constructive. He noted that President Eyadema had expressed pride in the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries. Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Lome yesterday to attend the 13th Franco-African summit, which is scheduled to begin on Thursday.

Heads of State Arrive for Franco-African Summit

AB140856 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Ten African heads of state plus that of France arrived today in Lome to participate in the 13th Franco-African summit, which opens officially tomorrow. But it should be noted that these 11 heads of state will not be the only ones to attend this large meeting; in all, there will be 18 heads of state besides the founding chairman of the RPT.

Yesterday, we recorded seven arrivals of heads of state. This means that yesterday and today, the Togolese people and their prestigious leader, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, have successively received with joy Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and his wife, Mama Mobutu; Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone; Hassan Gouled of Djibouti; (Ali Bousson) of Sudan; Hissein Habre of Chad; Abdou Diouf of Senegal; Ahmed Abdallah of the Comores; Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda; Seyni Kountche of Niger; Mathieu Kerekou of Benin; Moussa Traore of Mali; Omar Bongo of Gabon; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea; Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast; Sassou Nguesso of Congo, and Francois Mitterrand of France who was accompanied by his wife Danielle Mitterrand. The French presidential couple was welcomed on arrival by Gen Eyadema and wife, Mrs (Bagagnati) Eyadema.

All these representatives of Francophone, Lusophone, Hispanic, and Anglophone countries are currently in our capital, not to mention French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other heads of governments as well as representatives from Morocco, Laraki Azzedine; Marcellino dos Santos of Mozambique, and other heads of delegations who are in Lome to represent their countries at the Franco-African summit which opens tomorrow.

Tunisian Delegation Arrives

LD131430 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk yesterday arrived in Lome, the Togolese capital, from Nouakchott to represent President Habib Bourguiba at the 13th Franco-African summit. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Investigations 'Prove' Rioting Groups Not Students

LD131306 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Following the recent acts of sabotage and riots against a number of public buildings by elements proven by judicial investigation not to belong to the student ranks and to be people with criminal records, the Constantine Province Criminal Court sentenced the first group of these elements to terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 8 years in addition to fines estimated at 2,000 dinars.

The sentences were passed following the establishment of the charges leveled against these elements, a number of whom were arrested thanks to the vigilance of the security departments and the people's assistance.

Country Not To Become 'Base' for ETA Terrorists

PM131611 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Oct 86 p 15

[Fernando Orgambides dispatch: "Algerian Government Asserts That Its Country Will Not Be Base for Terrorist Actions Against Spain"]

[Text] Algiers — An official spokesman of the Algerian Government said yesterday in conversation with this newspaper that his country "will not be a base for terrorist or military operations against Spain," although he specified that "Algeria is a land of asylum prepared to shelter people with problems until they resolve them with their countries of origin." The same spokesman described as "unfounded accusations" any Spanish official suspicion that accepts this North African country could become in the future a new sanctuary for ETA's military wing.

He also warned that any observation by Madrid with respect to his country should always be made "calmly and serenely through diplomatic channels and never as a public matter."

With this reply Algeria responds officially, after the 12 October editorial in *El Moudjahid* (an official newspaper of the single party), concerning the Spanish Interior Ministry's reports, confirmed by the then director general of state security, Julian San Cristobal, which noted the Spanish secret services' fears that as a result of the presence here of Txomin Iturbe Abasolo — regarded as ETA's number one — this country could become an ETA sanctuary.

According to the Interior Ministry's official reports, the Spanish secret services believed that they had already located four or five ETA military wing activists, including some members of the so-called "Spain commando," in Algeria.

At no point in the conversation did the official spokesman acknowledge Iturbe's presence in Algeria, still less that of other members of the terrorist organization, although he insisted that his country is "a land of asylum and hospitality" to which many present-day politicians who had problems with their respective countries' regimes in the past have turned, citing among others current Portuguese head of state Mario Soares. "Anybody can come to Algeria," he added, "although we will not allow hostile or terrorist activities from here. Algeria is a land of asylum and not a base for attacks against other countries."

In this spokesman's opinion, "calm and serenity" should never be cast aside when it is a matter of two friendly countries and when they are headed by two friendly parties — the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] and the National Liberation Front [FLN] — which maintain close ties of friendship. In his opinion, it is precisely this "calm and serenity" "which has predominated in the observations which Algeria has been making to Madrid recently" concerning the presence in Spain of former President Ahmed Ben Bella and other members of that opposition group in exile.

The spokesman stated that relations between Spain and Algeria "are not cold or distant," that his country applauds the Spanish decision at the United Nations in favor of dialogue between Morocco and the Polisario on the Western Sahara, and that any kind of bilateral cooperation should develop together with political dialogue.

Nevertheless, he hinted at three things that it seems would please Algeria and would probably clarify the current uncertainties that, although he did not say so, may surround the ETA affair.

First, there is a return to normality in relations between Madrid and the Polisario, whose severance by the Spanish side he described as "draconian and severe." (Algeria believes that the machine-gunning of the *El Junquito* and the *Tagomago* occurred in a war zone and was not aimed directly against Spain.) Second, there is the possibility that Madrid may respond with the same emphasis concerning Ben Bella's movements in Spain.

Last, there is maintenance of the high-level dialogue begun with the visits by the king and queen and the prime minister to Algiers and by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Madrid. (Algeria wants a planned visit by [Spanish Deputy Prime Minister and PSOE Deputy Secretary General] Alfonso Guerra to Algiers in order to discuss all bilateral issues with his counterpart — FLN number two Mohamed Cherid Messaadia — to take place.)

(A spokesman for the Diplomatic Information Office said yesterday that the Spanish Government is still awaiting an official reply to the request it conveyed to the Algerian Government on 14 October concerning the newspaper reports that ETA member Iturbe Abasolo is in Algeria. The under secretary at the Foreign Ministry summoned the Algerian ambassador in Madrid on 14 October to explain the rumors and reports about Iturbe's presence in that country. The ambassador said that he was unaware of these rumors and stated that he would convey to his government Spain's wish to be informed about the matter. In the absence of that official reply, the Diplomatic Information Office spokesman declined yesterday to comment on the Algerian official representative's statements made to this newspaper yesterday.)

LIBYA

Jallud Receives Algerian Commerce Minister

LD131526 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — At noon today, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Mustefa Benammar, the Algerian minister of commerce who is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry and Algeria's ambassador to Great Jamahiriyah.

Beninese Minister, Delegation Arrive 13 Nov

LD141002 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Beninese minister of trade and tourism, Soule Dankoro, and the delegation accompanying them arrived last night in Tripoli.

In a statement to JANA, the Beninese minister lauded the deep and firm relations between the people of Great Jamahiriyah and the Beninese people. The minister expressed his pleasure and that of the delegation accompanying him for being on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Nigeria's Akinyemi Meets King Hassan, Ends Visit

LD131425 Rabat MAP in English 1159 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, Nov 13 (MAP) — Nigerian Foreign Affairs Minister Bolaji Akinyemi left here Wednesday after a three day state visit to Morocco during which he was received by King Hassan II of Morocco.

Akinyemi who delivered the Moroccan sovereign a message from President Ibrahim Babangida said the royal audience helped him find out about the Moroccan stance on a number of international issues. He said his visit was a "success" adding that his talks with Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki and Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali would yield, in the few coming months, a "closer" and "wider" bilateral cooperation in several sectors. "We believe that the traditional ties between Morocco and Nigeria in the economic, cultural and religious fields constitute a sound foundation for our future relations," he added.

As to the Nigerian call to Morocco to resume its seat in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Akinyemi recalled the leading role Morocco, a founding member of the organization, should play at the continental level.

"In striving for development, the OAU will have to solve major problems for Africa and Moroccan participation is a must for the continent needs all the wisdom it can muster to make the right choices and meet the aspirations of African peoples," said Akinyemi.

The head of Nigerian diplomacy concluded saying "I hope that Morocco will resume its seat in the OAU for the sake of the whole continent."

SUDAN

Radio Criticizes Garang's Call To Evacuate Towns

EA141120 Omdurman Radio of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces in Arabic 1405 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, peace be upon you and welcome to the program, the voice of peace, the voice of Anyanya II. I want to talk to you today about the calls Garang is making to the residents of towns in the south, what their aims are, and the fate that will befall the citizen who migrates from the town to go to the rural areas or goes to John Garang's camps. What will his destiny be? [passage omitted]

We ask Garang's (?mouthpieces), who ask the people to leave the towns and go to the rural areas or to their camps, after they leave their houses in the town, where shall they be accommodated or how will they live? Their accommodation will certainly be that of distressed people who have no refuge or home, even the poor little children will not find a place to sleep in Garang's camp or in the rural areas since where they go will not be a place of refuge.

We also want to ask about the statements Garang's radio is making, urging people to move out of the towns they wish to attack and they broadcast warnings to the Armed Forces, for instance, to Anyanya II, to go out and join them.

Garang warned us more that once that he wants to strike at Juba, Malakal, Wau, and Bentiu. We are now entering the 2d or 3d month since these warnings and this promise, but Garang's forces in Bentiu, Waw, and Malakal are far from engaging in military action. [passage omitted]

All this is a terrorist plot so people will become frightened and flee to the bush or to the rural areas, to live precariously, or go to Garang's camps to be forced into military service agianst their will. [passage omitted] It is mere propaganda. Garang's call to people to evaucate is meant to make them starve, and to use them in the interests of terrorism. He wants to say that people are starving, but it is Garang who is starving them in order to say that people in the south are under his control. We have stressed that Anyanya II and the Armed Forces work for the security of the citizens. Garang encourages citizens to take refuge outside Sudan, especially to live as refugees in Ethiopia and he benefits from the assistance provided from abroad to Sudanese refugees, especially the southerners. This he converts to his own use, be it financial assistance or relief for the starving, and he also gives it to his soldiers. Moreover, he takes advantage of the status of the refugees. For instance in Ethiopia, he chases them to catch them by force and force them into military service. Those are the same people whom he chased from their homes and unsettled and

finally forced into Ethiopia or an African country near to Sudan's southern borders. [passage omitted]

We assure you that Garang is living under an illusion. The Russians promised him that he would be a great member of the Kremlin and he imagines that he is important to the world communist movement and that he is an important member of the Kremlin and that the Russians promised him that he will be made a secretary for the African Continent. These are his delusions. He imagines that if he accomplishes this terrorist act and agentry in the interests of the Russians, he will get a post as party member and a representative for agentry on the African Continent. [passage omitted]

As for Garang's attitude toward the other tribes of the south, he declares a tribal jihad against the other tribes and makes defamatory campaigns through (?weak) statements against the residents of the south and against the tribes that oppose him in the south. This campaign is waged by groups of his followers or tribe from inside Sudan against the Anyanya II movement and against the tribes which oppose him in the south and oppose terrorism in general. [passage omitted]

Relief Supplies Begin Arriving in South
JN131059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 13 (SUNA) — Two thousand tons of relief supplies have already reached the famine affected people, in southern Sudan, this week and other three trains will head for the south within the forthcoming days, Undersecretary at the Transport and Communication Ministry Ahmad Khalid Sharffi said in a statement issued today.

Sharffi told a daily today that 66 wagons have reached Bahr al-Ghazal area and that other three steamers have also entered Malakal with the thousand tons of relief stuffs.

He said the load of the single wagon is thirty tons and that the relief stuff includes flour, sugar, dura, petroleum products and drugs.

Meanwhile the Armed Forces daily *Al-Quwwat Al-Musallaha* has spoken of hundreds of tons of relief supplies that reached the south this week. The paper today reported that several trains loaded with relief items have reached Uwayl, in the south-west of southern Sudan.

Meanwhile the Cabinet Affairs Minister Salah Abd al-Salam said the failure of the Operation Rainbow resulted from the failure and laity [as received] of delegation involved in the operation.

Abd al-Salam who was speaking before the Constituent Assembly yesterday said the government had expelled the repesentative of the United Nations from Khartoum for the role he played in delaying launching of the Operation Rainbow for transporting relief stuff of the famine-hit southern population.

He said steamers and a train loaded with relief supplies have now arrived in Malakal and Wau respectively and that all roads are totally secured.

The distribution operations are being carried out by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [R.R.C], he said.

He added that the R.R.C has started new operation dubbed Operation Erus [as received] to airlift relief supplies to the south.

IMF To Propose Devaluation of Sudanese Pound
JN131142 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 13 (SUNA) The visiting mission of the International Monetary Fund IMF presented an indirect proposal to the concerned authorities in the country for the devaluation of the Sudanese currency pound, the *Al-Maydan* the mouth-piece of the Sudanese Communist Party reported in its today's issue.

According to that, the paper added, the concerned authorities imposed complete secrecy on the talks with the IMF's mission.

It is to be recalled that Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar had held talks with the IMF officials in Washington last October.

Taj al-Din Discusses Relations With Iranian Envoy
JN101445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Nov (SUNA) — State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din and the Iranian ambassador in Khartoum have discussed ways to bolster and promote relations between the two fraternal countries as well as coordinate international relations.

The Iranian ambassador reaffirmed his country's support for Sudan in all fields. Taj al-Din expressed Sudan's thanks and appreciation for the aid Iran has extended to Sudan.

The Iranian ambassador told SUNA that arrangements are under way for Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Iran, pointing out that it will take place soon.

Ruling Parties Differ on Constitutional Changes
NC131340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov (MENA) — Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, secretary general of the Islamic Front, has said that differences between the two ruling parties in Sudan, Al-Ummah and Al-Ittihad, on proposed constitutional amendments are delaying the submission of these amendments to the Constituent Assembly for debate and ratification.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in Khartoum, the secretary general of the Islamic Front said that the differences focus on article 136 of the Constitution, which stip-

ulates that the Constitution can be amended only by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Transitional Military Council and the cabinet, or of the Constituent Assembly. He added that the government coalition does not have the necessary two-thirds of the assembly, having control of only 164 of the necessary 176 votes.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that differences also exist on article 4, dealing with sources of legislation, and on article 5, which gives the prime minister the right to issue decisions in the absence of the Constituent Assembly. A 10-member committee representing both parties has been created to draft the final constitutional amendment.

Islamic Opposition Leader Taha Interviewed

PM101423 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 3 Nov 86 p 6

[Interview with opposition leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha by Muhammad 'Amir; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] ['Amir] What are relations like between the Islamic trend and the parties within the Constituent Assembly?

[Taha] These relations go back to the period prior to the founding of the Constituent Assembly. Entering the arena of public political action at the beginning of Sudan's independence, we entered the political battleground, cooperating with parties and working with them in various spheres to call for an Islamic constitution at the beginning of independence and then to resist the rule of General 'Abbud during the 1958-1964 period. We then cooperated with them in the first Constituent Assembly and so on until Numayri's regime came to power, at which time a resistance front was formed; it was called the National Front and was headed by the present prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi; its members included Al-Sharif al-Hindi for the Democratic Union and Islamic Movement, with which he had a long history in the armed resistance extending over 7 or 8 years. Relations therefore are deep-rooted and longstanding, and although we are now in the opposition, we have strong and close relations with many individuals and eminent representatives dating back to a common political history and stands, which helps us a lot in presenting our views and in dialogues between us and the brothers in other political parties.

['Amir] What are the opposition's relations with the government now, especially as you represent the Islamic trend and the present government has abandoned the application of the Islamic Shari'ah?

[Taha] The main parties entered elections here under the slogan of Islam. This is the case, although it has always been the slogan under which parties entered previous elections. Traditional parties are based on loyalty to religious sects; for example the Al-'Ummah Party is based on loyalty to the Al-Ansar sect. [passage omitted]

After the elections and the formation of the present government, we said in our first speech when the prime minister was elected that the objective criterion by which we will evaluate the government's stands and that will determine the opposition's stand toward the government, whether close to it or distant from it, is commitment to the Islamic cause and its stand on Islamic laws. Although in its statement at the opening session the government declared its commitment to the application of the Islamic Shari'ah and to enacting laws replacing those of Numayri and benefiting from the lessons of previous mistakes, over the last 5 months political circles have seen no serious action by the government in relation to the magnitude of this cause and of the political commitment which it has declared. This has meant that the gap between us and the government has widened in proportion to the ambiguity of its stand on this cause. The Islamic opposition is also concerned with other issues as well as the issue of the Islamic Shari'ah because they represent the basis on which a system can be built and which we hope to maintain with the values and principles of Islam. These are the questions of national unity and security in southern Sudan and of guaranteeing Sudanese citizens a minimum living standard worthy of human beings and citizens. On various occasions, the last being the general budget discussed 4 weeks or so ago, we have noted the government's indifference or slowness in implementing its decisions on such vital matters. The government has not advanced a single step in respect of the cause of the south; indeed, it has still not specified whether it wishes to establish a dialogue with the conflicting forces in the south or to maintain security while not ignoring dialogue. This is what we urge: one hand on the trigger and the other holding an olive branch. This is the responsibility of every government and every ruler toward his citizens. [passage omitted]

['Amir] What has driven Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government to go back on applying the Islamic Shari'ah and on the question of security and stability in the south?

[Taha] With regard to the question of the Islamic Shari'ah, the reason is that the government was not serious in applying it and adopted the slogan of Islam only in order to secure for itself the loyalty of traditional political supporters and to pull the rug from under its opponents who adopt the same slogan. The government is looking to the outside world. It is clear to the political public that it is seeking to obtain foreign aid, thus opening the door wide to foreign pressure trying to restrict the Islamic Shari'ah's movement in society and to confine it to individuals. The government thinks that eliminating the Islamic Shari'ah from public life might open the door to dialogue to reach an understanding with the rebel movement in southern Sudan. These are the reasons that have caused great embarrassment to the government.

Regarding the question of the south, the government has not come up with a specific program to solve the problem of the south, which has different aspects — the political aspect, the development aspect, and the religious aspect. We in the Islamic Front could be the only political party to have issued a written opinion about how to deal with this issue and, within the framework of a comprehensive solution, we have called for the establishment of political relations between the center and the provinces because Sudan is a vast country, as you know; it has poor communications and therefore we decided that a suitable form of government for it is federal union. Such a proposal requires courage to present, but we see it as a solution for Sudan's administrative problem and a way of helping local development whereby local resources

can be employed within the limits of a federal formula which can be agreed upon for the speedy progress of the more backward places in southern Sudan. [passage omitted]

['Amir] How will you find a way out of the crisis between you and the government because of its failure to apply the Shari'ah and to resolve the problem of the south?

[Taha] The way out is the Sudanese people. We as a sector that influences and is influenced by the Sudanese people's views and beliefs are now returning to the scene and are trying to give the present regime, the whole democratic system, a last chance to prove its credibility and to match its actions to its words. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Paper Interviews Anyanya II Official

JN130735 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
12 Nov 86 p 2

[Interview with (Hut Turlwak), Anyanya II official in charge of foreign relations in Europe and America, by Sumayah Ahmad in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Ahmad] When was Anyanya founded? What is your stand on Colonel John Garang's movement?

[(Turlwak)] We began in 1975, after the Addis Ababa movement, because the Sudanese Government did not adhere to the provisions of the agreement concerning us. We began to fight against the forces of the Sudanese Government. We took refuge on the Ethiopian border, and a number of southern politicians who opposed the agreement joined us. At first the Ethiopian Government welcomed us, fostered our movement, and gave us assistance. It wanted to use us to exert pressure on Sudan because Sudan supported the Eritrean liberation movement.

When we discovered the true Ethiopian intentions, differences broke out between us and Ethiopia because we refused to be used by Ethiopia against Sudan. Consequently, Ethiopia arrested some Anyanya leaders and deported them. Ethiopia maintained our camps in Ethiopia after it expelled its political opponents. This situation continued until 1983 when some forces in Bor in southern Sudan mutinied and fled to the Anyanya camps in Ethiopia. That was the beginning of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by Garang. Of course, Ethiopia embraced these rebels instead of Anyanya II and imposed Garang as the leader of the movement. Thus, the fighting against the Sudanese Government in southern Sudan continued.

[Ahmad] What is your attitude toward the Sudanese Government, and what are your views on resolving the problem of southern Sudan?

[(Turlwak)] Following the 1985 uprising the Sudanese Government called for a dialogue with the groups of southern Sudan to resolve the southern Sudan question. We believe that fighting will not serve the cause of the development of southern Sudan to which we aspire. We presented our demands to the government, which accepted them. We declared that we would not continue fighting. Our demands in brief are:

1. The establishment of a federal government for southern Sudan.

2. The cancellation of the Islamic Shari'ah law.

3. The preparation of a secular constitution.

4. Social and economic development of Sudan.

The transitional government said it would not go into detail and left the matter to the elected government. When Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi came to power he affirmed that our demands would be considered during the constitutional conference, and we are waiting for that. However, we are confident that Garang will not agree to negotiate because Ethiopia is trying to bargain with him and with the problem of southern Sudan in return for the Eritrean question, and this confirms Garang's subservience to Ethiopia.

[Ahmad] There are seven Sudanese parties in the south. What is the nature of your relations with them?

[(Turlwak)] There are five. The parties in the Equatoria region, the Upper Nile, and the Blue Nile support us. If these parties accept our plan for a solution to the south, Garang will be alone and his supporters will abandon him.

[Ahmad] Do you think that the Sudanese Government will respond to your demands concerning Islamic law?

[(Turlwak)] The issue of Islamic law is a subject of debate in Sudan. Any failure of the constitutional conference will cause confusion and may prompt some groups in the south to rebel. These groups are keeping silent pending the constitutional conference. It must be clear that we are not against Islam, but we believe that Islamic law was applied by force and without taking into consideration the nature and circumstances of our societies. We accept Islam as part of the cultural, social, and historic structure in Sudan.

[Ahmad] The picture we see is that the rebellion in southern Sudan is aimed at secession and that you are against Sudan's Arabism.

[(Turlwak)] There is a difference between Anyanya I and Anyanya II. The first called for secession, while we call for reforms such as participation in decisionmaking, in social and economic development, and in human rights because there is backwardness in the south, which cannot achieve progress like the north, a fact that justifies our call for setting up a federal government. We are not a secessionist movement and we believe in Sudan's unity. We also affirm that we are not against the Arabs. There is no reason for any enmity toward the Arabs. We have brilliant examples of the assistance extended by some Arab countries, especially Egypt, through medical and educational missions. Students from southern Sudan who are studying in Egypt are treated just like the northern students. We also appreciate Egypt's liberation role in Africa, and we trust Egypt's role in solving the problems in southern Sudan.

[Ahmad] What is the true picture in the south?

[(Turlwak)] The situation in the south is very bad because the citizens have run out of food, and the land has been neglected because men are fighting. We are planning to send envoys to the Arab world to solve the famine problem in the south. We also believe that Egypt can extend some aid in this regard because the situation is very difficult.

WESTERN SAHARA

U.S. Participation in Maneuvers 'Questionable'

LD131522 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement issued today by the Saharan Ministry of Information, President Abdelaziz recalls that the Moroccan Government is organizing joint maneuvers with the United States, notably on the Moroccan Atlantic coast near the Western Sahara. In this connection, he feels that the Moroccan Government has always wished to work to involve the great powers in the war of aggression against the Saharan people. Thus, he adds, the participation of the United States in these maneuvers is questionable and untimely. Not only does it threaten stability and security in the region, but it also encourages Rabat to persist in its bellicose designs.

Even more serious, Abdelaziz continues, is the fact that these military maneuvers represent a blow against the peace efforts the OAU and the United Nations have been undertaking jointly for the past year to silence the weapons in the Western Sahara.

CHAD

Paris Reports 'Heavy' Fighting in North

LD141354 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Fighting is reported to have resumed in northern Chad. Here is our correspondent in Ndjamena, Celestin Topona.

[Topona] [words indistinct] I have just learned this minute that fighting has broken out in the region of Fada between Goukouni Oueddei's men and Libyan forces. The communique issued by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces in Ndjamena indicates that the fighting is very heavy.

Goukouni Oueddei's combatants have already made a first assessment of the situation; namely, that the Libyans have lost one aircraft — a fighter aircraft, according to the official communique — three T-54 tanks, a [word indistinct] quantity of heavy weapons has been destroyed, and 200 Libyans killed. All this is according to the communique issued [words indistinct] by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Army Communique on Fighting

AB141552 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1343 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) in Ndjamena on 14 November — read by unidentified official]

[Text] Communique from the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command: The government's political victory, which has brought about a spectacular conscious awakening among our brothers of the People's Armed Froces [FAP], has exacerbated Al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist and terrorist instinct.

Chadian people, (?gallant) freedom fighters: Remember very well that after physically and spiritually experiencing the atrocities inflicted by the Libyan occupiers, our compatriots of the FAP departed from the latter and announced their total commitment to the side of the Chadian Government under the leadership of Comrade President Hissein Habre in the struggle against the invaders

Chadian patriots, you can certainly guess that this patriotic outburst has sharpened the urge to kill of the Libyan slave-traders who have just engaged in [words indistinct] action in an attack [words indistinct] against the patriotic forces. In this connection, right now deadly fighting has been going on about 7 km northeast of Fada since 12 November 1986.

The positions of our patriots of the FAP [words indistinct] are being subjected to land and air attacks. Exceptionally intensive shelling is going on.

Aware of the temerity and courage of the Chadian patriots who resist them with much determination, the invaders [words indistinct] to achieve their dream of occupying the entire Chadian territory.

To this end, the enemies are using against our patriots a battalion of [words indistinct], several armored (?BND)-type vehicles; many batteries of 106- and 107-mm guns; and B-21 Stalin organs. In spite of this arsenal, the patriotic forces have beaten back several attacks and [words indistinct] the enemy who has already suffered heavy human and material losses: (?1) fighter plane has been shot down; 3 T-57 armored vehicles have been destroyed, along with 6 vehicles equipped with heavy weapons, and 200 Libyans have been killed. The fighting is continuing. The struggle is (?launched).

Chadian people and freedom fighters, the time of mobilization for national liberation has come. Chadian patriots, once again, we are confronted with the Libyan warmongers. The survival of the Chadian nation will depend on the ability of all of us to (?carry out) the struggle. In the face of [words indistinct], all the Chadians in the occupied zone should join the patriotic forces to expel the criminal Libyan enemy from our territory. We will win because ours is a just cause. [playing of national anthem]

CAMEROON

Chad's Habre Visits; Speaks of Ousting Libyans

AB130827 Yaounde Domestic Serice in French 1900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Douala became a point of convergence today for two heads of state who were on their way to Lome to attend the 13th Franco-African summit tomorrow. Our economic capital welcomed Chadian President Hissein Habre at midday and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled in the afternoon. On the occasion of the Chadian head of state's stopover, Radio Cameroon questioned him on the situation in Chad and on the Lome summit. Andre Elimbi has the details from Douala.

[Elimbi] The national reconciliation (?process) in Chad is now on an irreversible course. Goukouni's forces are no longer in the service of Libya. The reunion of the Chadian brothers — who were once enemies — is shaping up well. The next stage — that is, the next stage in their common struggle — is the departure of the Libyan troops from Chad. There is no doubt the Chadian question will be one of the major topics of discussions in Lome. President Hissein Habre stated this today in an interview with newsmen in the Presidential Lounge of Douala International Airport, where the Chadian head of state's plane stopped over en route to Lome for the Franco-African summit.

[Begin recording] [Habre] I am on my way to Lome to attend the Franco-African summit. As usual, the participants will take this opportunity to examine a number of matters of common interest in the economic and political fields. I believe the Chadian issue will not fail to attract the attention of the participants. Once again, the painful question of my country will be brought up for discussion. We are currently facing a particularly serious situation. Of course, the Libyans, who are the occupiers, are trying

to deny the latest developments in the occupied zone where I emphasize and certify that there are appalling developments.

You have heard of the problems that have cropped up between Goukouni's People's Armed Forces [FAP] and [words indistinct]. In fact, the FAP have finally understood the real objectives of the Libyans. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Habre] I confirm now that Goukouni's forces are no longer in the service of Libya and contacts are under way to make a rapid reconciliation possible.

[Reporter] And what will be the next stage?

[Habre] The next phase, I hope, [words indistinct] we will harness all our energies for the next phase. The next phase is the departure of the Libyan troops from our territory. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GABON

President Bongo Departs for Lome Summit

AB131421 Dakar PANA in French 1128 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Libreville, 13 Nov (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo left Libreville this morning (at 1000 local time) for Lome (Togo), where he will take part in the 13th Franco-African summit scheduled for 14 and 15 November.

President Bongo, it is reported, traveled together with his Rwandan counterpart, Juvenal Habyarimana, who arrived earlier in the Gabonese capital for about an hour's stopover.

BENIN

President Kerekou Departs for Lome Summit

AB131423 Dakar PANA in French 1342 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Cotonou, 13 Nov (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The economic crisis, the security of nations, and the political and military situation in Chad and Western Sahara are some of the issues on the agenda of the 13th Franco-African summit, President Mathieu Kerekou said upon his departure for Lome.

The African states will also ask France to intensify its cooperation with Africa and its sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime, the Beninese head of state added. In conclusion, he appealed to the Beninese people to "increase in quantity and quality their material wealth to be able to fight the economic crisis" whose effects are now seriously being felt in Benin.

GHANA

U.K. To Help Rehabilitate Power Station Equipment

AB131512 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Ghana and Britain today signed a 2.5 million pound sterling grant agreement under which British Overseas Development Administration will finance the rehabilitation of diesel generator sets at the Tema power station. The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, and the British high commissioner to Ghana, Arthur Whyte, signed for their respective countries. Under the agreement, Britain will supply equipment to the Volta River Authority for the rehabilitation work. In addition, British consultants will be appointed to supervise the contract work and commission the station at an estimated cost of 212,000 pounds sterling. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

Conte, Mitterrand Hold Private Talks 13 Nov

AB131517 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The French head of state is continuing his visit to Guinea. This morning, Mrs Danielle Mitterrand — together with the first lady of Guinea, Mrs Henriette Conte — visited the Condervale national museum. The French president's visit has been positive. Following the magnificent reception accorded them yesterday by the population of Conakry, who turned out in mass, and the evening state banquet organized in their honor by President and Mrs Henriette Conte, the Guinean and French heads of state held private talks this morning at the Palais des Nations. It undoubtedly was an opportunity for both presidents to review the major aspects of bilateral cooperation and create conditions by which to broaden them.

IVORY COAST

Comoran President Stops Over on Way to Lome

AB131235 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Nov 86 p 31

[Text] On his way to Lome (Togo), where he is to attend next Friday's Franco-African summit conference, Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah made a brief stopover in Abidjan yesterday at 1745 GMT. The Comoran delegation was greeted by the minister of state, Mr Emile K. Boguinard, the minister of women's promotions, Mrs Hortense Aka Anghui, and about 30 Comorans living in Ivory Coast.

The president of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros declared that he was happy to stop over in the country of "his renowned and respected older brother, Houphouet-Boigny."

It should be mentioned that this is Mr Ahmed Abdallah's second visit to Ivory Coast. He said this second visit demonstrates the excellent relations between Ivory Coast and the Comoros. Our guest left Abidjan at 1840 GMT for the Togolese capital.

LIBERIA

Reconciliation Urged on Coup Attempt Anniversary

AB130918 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] As part of the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the abortive 12 November invasion, a monument in honor of the men and women in arms who bravely fought in defense of their country was unveiled today on the grounds of the Executive Mansion. During the ceremony, President Doe spoke of national reconciliation. He said that if the Liberian people had avoided 12 November, there would have been no need for the celebration of the national memorial day today.

[Begin Doe recording] If the Liberian people had avoided 12 November, we would not be [word indistinct] this thing today. In fact, Doe is the president, Doe is the head of state. And I told them over and again. And I will tell them. You know, laughter is not for [word indistinct]. Those of our people that lost their property and lives, they are not members of society; they are not government officials. They are ordinary citizens. [applause] So if you are a man, if you are a woman and love this country, it should be our responsibility to learn to agree together. We should learn how to cooperate. Of course we know that there exists a multiparty political system in our society but nevertheless we have the country to build.

If you went away today and told people to come into our country to destroy our country, the people that you went to, they only know you. Do they know your uncle here? Do they know your nephew? Do they know your stepfather? And when they come, we will all be affected. And I want to say to you, fellow officers and men and women of the Armed Forces, prepare if you say tomorrow is war; prepare if you say tomorrow there is going to be peace; and to plan for peace is to prepare for war. [sentence as

heard] And remember that I will not [words indistinct] this country to any nation for any gain. We must work for ourselves. We must work for this country, no matter what the consequence might be.

And when we talk of reconciliation, national reconciliation, there are a lot of questions that come to mind. What is the reconciliation about? Is it because the National Democratic Party of this country won the elections, or is it because of 12 April 1980, or is it our people [words indistinct] that we must reconcile now, or is it because of the 12 November democracy, therefore we must reconcile? [sentence as heard] [end recording]

President Samuel K. Doe then went on to say, as he put it, I owe nobody apologies whatsoever. If you want peace, we will live in peace. If you want war, we will fight until the last man in our Army dies.

[Begin Doe recording] I owe nobody apologies whatsoever. If you want peace, we will live in peace. If you want war, we will fight until the last man in the Army dies. [applause] And Mr Chief of Staff, minister of national defense, as commander in chief of this nation, [words indistinct] it is my duty to equip your Armed Forces so that they can withstand any crisis whether in the air, whether on the ground, whether on the sea. Get ready to fight for the survival of our people. [applause]

Therefore, my fellow officers, I want to say once again that we are very grateful to the Almighty God. Indeed, I have said before that this God is a wonderful God. Nobody can make [word indistinct] for God. If people were to come closer to God, by now I would not be able to [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] in the pulpit to preach against the government or preach against me is not the word of God and I think we all need him. I can boast that God loves me. [applause] You can take anybody in this country, send them to [words indistinct] but the doctor will not tell you this is the man that God wants. No way, no doctor can tell you that! And so whether you go and preach against the government, you preach against me, [words indistinct]. And I say to God: I say if you know I am not doing the right thing for this country take me out! [words indistinct] take me out, [words indistinct] but if you know that I am doing the right thing [words indistinct] keep me for the next 100 years. [applause] [end recording]

President Doe Leaves for Franco-African Summit

AB131741 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe left Monrovia today for Lome, Togo, to attend the 13th summit conference of heads of state of France and Africa. He is being accompanied by a 10-man official delegation.

According to a release from the Office of the Presidential Press Secretary and quoted by the national radio, President Doe's party included Lofa County Senator Abraham Kollie, Montserrado County Senator Archie Bernard, Acting Foreign Minister George Wallace, Deputy Minister of State for Public Affairs Jonathan Taylor, and Liberia's ambassador to Togo, Dueh Chieh, among others.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Lome Franco-African Summit

AB131428 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The head of state, General Seyni Kountche, left for Lome where he arrived late this morning. He will attend the 13th Franco-African summit due to begin this evening. The summit will be preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers designed to draft the agenda.

The head of state, Gen Kountche, was seen off this morning by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mohmane Oumarou; the chief of general staff of the National Armed Forces, Colonel Ali Seybou; Prime Minister Hamid Algabid; cabinet members; the dean of the diplomatic corps; and other civil and military dignitaries. President Kountche is accompanied on his Lome trip by Minister of Finance Boukary Adji, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Sani Bako, and by his principal undersecretary, Hama Amadou.

ANGOLA

USSR, Others Greet Dos Santos on National Day

MB111509 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Messages of congratulations from the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, and Vietnam have been sent to the Angolan people, through Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the occasion of another anniversary of our independence. In their messages, these countries' governments reaffirm the solidarity of their respective peoples with the Angolan people in the struggle to safeguard revolutionary gains against attacks by external and internal enemies.

In its message, the Soviet Government in particular congratulates the Angolan people for the manner in which, during these 11 years, they have fought for their sacred right to development and expresses its desire to do everything possible to further strengthen Soviet-Angolan relations consolidated by the 1976 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

In turn, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and that country's chairman of the Council of State sent assurances of the Polish Government's firm desire to further develop cooperation in different fields with the People's Republic of Angola for the benefit of both peoples.

A message addressed to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by the secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee underlines the support rendered by this country to the MPLA-Labor Party for economic and social development in its difficult task of building socialism. Todor Zhivkov reaffirms the unwavering solidarity of the BCP with the struggle waged by the Angolan people against imperialism and expresses his support for the role played at international level by the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement for the liberation of peoples, peace, and world disarmament.

Likewise, in his message on the occasion of the Angolan national day, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, writes that for various years the Angolan people and the glorious FAPLA forces, led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, overcome all kinds of difficulties and neutralized the South African army's aggressive actions. Truong Chinh also took the opportunity to express his conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity binding the two parties and governments would continue to develop.

UNITA's Savimbi Addresses Anniversary Rally

Condemns 'Interference'

MB140835 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 14 Nov (KUP) — In an address to a mass rally on 11 November in Jamba on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Angola's independence, UNITA President Dr Jonas Savimbi condemned the MPLA regime's refusal to negotiate peace with his movement. During the rally, attended by thousands of militants and UNITA members, Dr Savimbi referred to the MPLA president's statement in Malanje on 11 November, in which Eduardo dos Santos said he considered the Alvor accord to be invalid.

Also on the occasion, the UNITA president criticized Soviet-Cuban interference in Angola and said this is a part of a Soviet strategy to gain control of the Cape of southern Africa and later the whole African Continent.

11 Nov Statement

MB110925 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Nov (KUP) — I am convinced that it is only a matter of time until 11 November has a meaning for us and our children, the leader of UNITA, Dr Savimbi, confirmed during his latest speech to the Angolan people 48 hours before independence day, which has been commemorated throughout UNITA's liberated territory in various forms for 3 weeks.

The principal theme of the message was national reconciliation. Dr Savimbi said on the occasion and we quote: The effects of our action are self-evidence. There will be national reconciliation, peace, and prosperity in Angola. We can move faster so that it will not take long, Dr Savimbi concluded.

MALAWI

Government Spokesman Denies Supporitng MNR

MB131115 Dakar PANA in English 1035 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Blantyre, 13 Nov (MANA/PANA) Malawi yesterday reiterated its opposition to apartheid and denied that it supported MNR bandity activities from [words indistinct] *Malawi News Agency* (MANA) in an interview yesterday a government spokesman acknowledged that allegations that Malawi supported the MNR bandits from her territory seem to be persisting in the southern African region for reasons unknown to us.

Asked by MANA to comment on the persistence of these allegations, the spokesman simply dismissed the issue by saying the Malawi Government has time and again refuted these allegations and presented her side of the story based on what is actually happening and there is nothing more to (?discuss).

If you want more information and any verification go and interview the displaced Mozambicans who are pouring into the country, he told the interviewer.

The spokesman was also asked to comment on the widely publicised charge that Malawi has issued passports to and (?facilitated) travel of MNR bandits.

Replying, the spokesman said that is part and parcel of the same allegations that Malawi Government has denied before.

He explained: there are rules and procedures that must be followed in the issuance of passports and once these are followed and the necessary conditions are satisfied, a travel document may be issued to an applicant.

However, the possibility of an applicant obtaining a travel document through false pretence cannot be regarded as unique to Malawi and once this is discovered appropriate action by the authorities is accordingly taken in respect to both the document and the individual concerned, he added.

MANA showed the spokesman an editorial by the state-owned *Herald* newspaper of Zimbabwe which again accused Malawi of supporitng the MNR and of not respecting efforts of other leaders in this region in opposing apartheid in South Africa.

Commenting on this issue the spokesman retorted that apart from being anti-Malawi some papers thrive on inaccurate and irresponsible reporting by disseminating misinformation.

He observed that such papers, which still have colonial hangovers on their establishment, are obviously exploiting the delicate situation and were taking pride in acting as another destabilizing element in the region by swelling on any unfortunate misunderstanding between neighbours.

On the question of apartheid, the spokesman said Malawi was just as opposed as her neighbours to that abhorrent system.

However, we are not in competition with anybody to show who is more opposed to apartheid, he concluded.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Speaks to Council of Ministers

MB132031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Speech by Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the opening session of the Council of Ministers in Maputo on 13 November — recorded]

[Text] Members of the Council of Ministers, secretaries of state: Article 61 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique establishes and I quote: The president of the republic may, when the national interest requires, convene the Council of Ministers and preside over its meetings, unquote. The period we are going through demands the convening of this Council of Ministers. The Mozambican nation is in mourning. We are experiencing a period of grief, crushed by the painful and inestimable tragedy which has befallen us. With the death of Comrade President Samora Machel, we lost the founder of the Mozambican state, the father of the Mozambican nation, the symbol of national unity, our people's great mobilizer, the beloved leader of the Mozambican people, a reputed military strategist, and a born diplomat. With him, we also lost other comrades, soldiers from the same trench, members of the Council of Ministers, and esteemed assistants of the comrade president who were also our assistants. In their memory, I ask that we observe 1 minute of silence. [pause] Thank you very much.

Members of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I accepted the post of president of the republic because I felt the confidence that the people have in me. I answered the call to take up this post, fully aware that it is not an easy task. I am here to say that I accepted the post of president of the republic because of the full confidence that I have in structures created by our beloved President Samora Machel and in the people he appointed to head these structures. Their cooperation is fundamental for the success of my mission. I accepted the post because I observed with emotion the unity of all members of these structures around the objectives that we proposed to reach. I observed this unity within the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the People's Assembly Standing Commission, as well as among members of the Council of Ministers. This unity in our leading organs is the guarantee of the unity of the Mozambican people. Unity among organs of power is very important because division within organs of power can easily lead to the division of the people.

Accordingly, having observed this unity which is felt today and demonstrated particularly during the period which followed our leader's death, I want to appeal that this unity should be neither temporary nor merely superficial or conditioned by the emotions of the moment. I would like it to be continuous, serious, and consistent with the objectives of our struggle. I would like it to be a unity which continuously increases. I am here to express my confidence in your work, in your ability to redouble your efforts, in your ability to work jointly in the correction of mistakes bound to occur during the implementation of the difficult tasks demanded on us by the struggle for the national reconstruction, and your ability to work jointly to prevent these mistakes from occurring frequently. We must be capable of working in great coordination among ministries, among diifferent structures of our party and state.

Our party, under the leadership of President Samora Machel, created the post of prime minister and appointed Comrade Mario da Graca Machungo to this post. Comrade Machungo is a responsible comrade with the ability and the necessary qualifications to preside over the Council of Ministers, particularly in the implementation of one of the primordial tasks for the development of our country, that is, the task of economic and social development. This decision by our party should not be viewed as a mere experience of methods of leadership. We want this method of leadership to be a success through our conscious contribution toward the efforts carreid out by the prime minister for our economic development. All of us here must at this particular period renew the confidence we have in him — the confidence that we expressed with all our conviction at the period of his appointment. [applause] Let this be a form of renewing our commitment to fight continually to win economic battle. As the president of the republic, I shall follow the activities of the government step by step. I shall have constant and necessary contacts with the prime minister and the Council of Ministers in general, and I shall participate in efforts carried out by this body.

We are facing a difficult situation in our country in both the economic and military fields. As we already had the opportunity

to point out, economic activity cannot be successful without the success of military activity — the struggle against armed bandits, against foreign aggression. Although the president of the republic will continue to concentrate his attention in the defense and security of the country both in the management, as well as in the close follow up of military and diplomatic activity, the Council of Ministers should not, however, feel that they are not bound to act in these fields. The heavy task of liquidating armed bandits, which is inseparable from the task of economic recovery, is also the task of the Council of Ministers, as well as the task of every one of its members. They must assume this task with courage and determination. During this period, there is a need for each one of us to examine the situations with serenity, to have courage in taking decisions, and firmness in the implementation of tasks, and above all perseverance, conviction, and certainty in victory.

We must try to improve our working methods with the people. We must increasingly win the people's confidence, and our point of departure should be our unity. During this difficult period, more than ever before, there is a need to close our ranks, to make our government a monolithic, cohesive, and unwavering block — a body impermeable to enemy thought and action. Mutual respect, friendship, admiration, and hierarchy among us should be taken into account and carried out. We must win the friendship of our subordinates while we demand respect and discipline of them. Since for us hierarchy does not mean more important and less important ministries, we must transmit to our subordinates and the people in general that for national reconstruction there are no small tasks. Every task, be it big or small, has its value in our revolution.

I don't want to say more than this during this period because a lot has been said in our speeches of 3 and 6 November and concrete work tasks were left for us by Comrade President Samora Machel. There are recent guidelines drawn up by our party. As we implement them, we shall deepen their study to undestand them in detail. We shall have to understand the concrete meaning of every watchword. We must be capable of pointing out to the people in a concrete manner that the watchwords are being carried out and that they are in answer to their concerns. It will be difficult to show immediate results. However, we must not hide difficulties. On the other hand, the people, on facing difficulties, must also take into account the prospects for solution, as well as the concrete manner in which they can engage themselves to bring about this solution. We are on a path surrounded by agitated seas. There is an enormous obstacle on our front blocking our passage to progress and well-being. We have a choice to make: either to passively wait for death or to decide to combine our efforts, using all means at our disposal to pull down and remove this obstacle and rapidly advance toward progress.

In conclusion, I want once again to reiterate my confidence in this government, convinced that together, by making correct use of our land and with the unity of our people and a correct leadership, we shall overcome the challenges we now face. To the prime minister and all you comrades, my best wishes. The struggle continues! [audience shouts: "Continues"; repeated three times]

Chissano Receives Pledge of Armed Forces Loyalty

MB131824 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Through their most senior representatives, our country's defense and security forces this afternoon presented a message of greetings and loyalty to Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and their commander in chief. Speaking on the occasion, the supreme leader of the nation defined the intensification of their reorganization as a priority in becoming more effective in the fight.

Accordingly, President Joaquim Chissano directed that adequate supply networks be created to help food reach our soldiers fighting the bandits in the bush, and that better communications links be established so as to allow quick dissemination of directives to units. The definition of command and hierarchy within the defense and security forces in ensuring greater discipline were other guidelines drawn up by the Mozambican head of state. Joaquim Chissano defined the system of apartheid as our present enemy because, according to him, it is this system that organizes and leads armed bandits; it is this damned system that destabilizes Mozambique socially and economically. He noted that the Mozambican armed forces' role was to preserve peace and territorial integrity. In this context, the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique denounced the enemy's blackmail, which tries to show at all costs that he is under attack instead of being an aggressor.

RSA Investigator Identified as Arms Supplier

MB131815 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] A South African member of the commission of inquiry into the causes of the tragic incident that led to the death of President Samora Machel is involved in supplying arms to armed bandits carrying out actions in Mozambique and Angola. AIM learned from reliable sources in Pretoria that the South African air transport enterprise, Comair, whose general director is P.H. Hooven, has been invovled in transporting weapons and ammunitions to armed bandits. The transport of weapons to armed bandits by Comair has been made at the request of South African Armed Forces.

Chissano Greets Angolan Counterpart Dos Santos

MB101953 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Message of congratulations from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, charman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Angola's national independence — date of message not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola: It is with great joy that the Mozambican people join

the fraternal people of Angola in the celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence. On behalf of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf, I would like to present to the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, the government of the People's Republic of Angola, and to you, dear comrade, our warmest and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of this memorable date in the history of Angola and Africa as a whole.

We appreciate the contribution by the Angolan people and government, under the leadershp of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in search of solutions to African problems, particularly your efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in southern Africa. We are convinced that under your leadership, comrade president, our Angolan brothers will inflict increasing blows on UNITA bands and will repulse incursions by the South African Army, which is occupying the southern region of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is our desire that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation forged since the period of the victorious struggle against Portuguese colonialism, should continue to be the foundation of the strengthening of our common understanding for the well-being and happiness of our peoples.

We take this opportunity to wish prosperity for the Angolan people and government and the MPLA-Labor Party, as well as wishing you, Comrade President, good health and long life.

With highest and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique

NAMIBIA

Court Rejects Challenge to Ruling Council

MB111309 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 11, SAPA — Three judges of the Windhoek Supreme Court today turned down an application by the SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party seeking to invalidate the SWA Namibian Constitutional Council. The court ruled that the applicants had no standing (locus standi) in the matter.

According to argument before the court, the application had been brought to block passage through the SWA/Namibian National Assembly of an amendment bill that would enable the Constitutional Council to proceed on a two-third majority vote from January 12 next year. The council is presently operating on the consensus mechanism, which for all practical purposes enables any one of the six political groupings represented in it to veto decisions.

The respondents in the hearing were the Constitutional Council, its chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet and the administrator-general of the territory. The SWA/Namibian judge-president, Mr Justice Berker, ordered that the applicants pay the costs of the respondents.

In his ruling, Mr Justice Berker said the Constitutional Council Act had been instituted in the broad interest of all the people living in SWA/Namibia. It was not the purpose of the act to confer rights or interests on the two parties or their nominees, although they each had the right to nominate two representatives in the 16-member constitutional Council. Neither was the objective of the law to give the two parties certain rights as classes or groups of people. Mr Justice Berker said the Constitutional Council was, according to the act, not the final arbitrator on a constitution for SWA/Namibia. It could merely act in an advisory capacity, he said.

Delegates to Transitional Government Withdrawn

MB111314 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1211 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek Nov 11 SAPA — The SWA National Party [SWANP] has decided to withdraw the leader of its delegation to the SWA/Namibia transitional government, Mr Eben van Zijl, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. The SWANP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in a statement that the party's executive had taken the decision in view of differences of interpretation and implementation of the party's policies.

Mr van Zijl, who is minister of agriculture, water affairs and sea fisheries, had agreed to stay on in the SWA/Namibia transitional government until the end of January next year. The SWANP, which is the majority party in the administration for whites, would announce in due course a reshuffle of its representatives in the SWA/Namibian transitional government, Mr Pretorius said.

Meanwhile, the minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said in a statement that he was prepared to hold discussions with school committees of white schools in SWA/Namibia.

The central government announced earlier this year that all schools in SWA/Namibia would be desegregated from next year. Cabinet spokesmen said afterwards the decision to open schools had been taken unanimously, which included the support of Mr van Zijl as the SWANP's representative. However, the decision encountered severe resistance from the Executive Committee for Whites, who said in a statment last week that it would let the parents of schools under its control decide whether they wanted to open the schools to all race groups. The White's Executive Committee added that it would finally decide the issue.

Mr Matjila said meetings between himself and white school committees should preferably be held before the schools closed for the Christmas holidays on December 3 this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Crash Inquiry Team Leaves for Mozambique

MB141115 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The South African team investigating the plane crash in which Mozambique President Samora Machel was killed left today for Maputo to meet the Mozambican and Russian teams.

The team, led by the director of aviation safety, Mr R.W. van Zyl, will discuss investigation arrangements with the other teams, and are expected to return to South Africa tonight.

Meanwhile, the chief director of civil aviation, Mr J.J. Smit, confirmed in Pretoria today that Switzerland had agreed that the Tupolev 134s voice recorder be unsealed and analysed in Switzerland.

Further arrangements for this were still to be made, he said.

It was still being planned that one of the twin flight recorders — which contain technical data in digitally-encoded form — would be opened and analysed in Moscow under the supervision of the teams, after the voice recording had been processed, Mr Smit ssaid.

The presidential jet carried a fourth "black box," but, according to sources, this was an old-fashioned mode that contained only a fraction of the information held by the two digital machines.

Mr Smit also clarified reports that England, the U.S. and the International Civil Aviation Organisation [ICAO] in Canada had "refused" to assist in analysing the flight recorders.

Requests on "a technical level" had been met with hesitation, Mr Smit said. The Department of Foreign Affairs had subsequently made diplomatic requests, which were still being negotiated.

Mr Smit added that ICAO had expressed its satisfaction with the way South Africa was managing the investigation.

Once the three investigating teams had completed the investigation, they would submit a joint report to the South African board of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, Mr Smit said.

According to reports, the board would be joined by former U.S. astronaut Col Frank Borman, the retired chief inspector of accidents for Britain's transport department, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, and the former chief justice of Britain's appellate division, Sir Edward Everleigh.

The flight recorders were still sealed and in safekeeping in South Africa, Mr Smit said.

Aviation safety director Mr van Zyl was this week quoted as having said that Canada, Britain and the U.S. argued that it was not possible to decode the digital data recorders. Mr van Zyl said it was possible.

Observers said it appeared that the West did not want to demonstrate its ability to decode the Russian apparatus, and that it also did not want to become involved in the many controversies surrounding the October 19 crash.

Member Denies Gunrunning

MB141014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Noiv 14, SAPA — The managing director of Comair, Mr Peter van Hove, has said there is "no truth whatsoever" in Mozambican statements that he had his airline were involved in gunrunning for right-wing rebels in Mozambique and Angola.

The chairman of the South African Board of Inquiry into the Samora Machel plane crash, Mr Justice Cecil Margo, said today he had been given Mr van Hoven's "positive assurance" that there was no truth in the allegations.

If there were any credible suggestion that Mr van Hoven was not impartial, the judge said, he would not hesitate to ask Mr van Hoven to excuse himself from his duties on the board.

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, quoted sources in Pretoria yesterday as saying Mr van Hoven had been engaged in airdrops of arms ot Mozambican National Resistance movement guerrillas and UNITA rebels in Angola.

Mozambique also said Comair was being used by South Africa to train rebels at one of its offices in Phalaborwa, 80 km from the Mozambican border.

Mr Justice Margo said that the "whole purpose of the board's function is to ensure complete fearlessness, honesty and freedom from restraint in the investigation, findings and report."

Members of the board were appointed on the basis of their integrity, impartiality, qualifications, abilities and reputations, he said.

"Mr van Hoven has refrained from comment hitherto because of our arrangement that there wouild be no press statement except through the chairman.

"I have hispositive assurance that there is no truth whatsoever in the allegation made yesterday agaisnt him or his airline.

"I have known Mr van Hoven for many years as a gentleman of unimpeachable integirty and nothing has been put before me to suggest anything to the contrary.

"I am happy to accept his assurance," Mr Justice Margo said.

"In this case, as in all other cases of a fair and impartial investigation and adjudication, an important principle is that not only must justice be done but that it must also manifestly be seen to be done.

"Thus, if there were any credible suggestion that Mr van Hoven was not impartial, I would not hesitate to ask him to excuse himself," the judge said.

Commentary Calls U.S. List of Companies 'Bigotry'

MB140716 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Double standards and hypocrisy are two features of world affairs that South Africans have long since grown accustomed to and learned to live with. Now a new dimension has crept into international relationships that can perhaps best be described as bigotry. The dictionary definition of bigotry is obstinate or blind attachment to a creed, in other words irrational action that has been preprogrammed irrespectie of particular circumstances. The striking example of this is to be found in the list of 166 South African companies targeted by the United States Government for special treatment under its sancitons legislation.

There are on this list a number of companies that are in the frontline of the war on poverty in South and southern Africa. That war is being waged by development corporations and other institutions. The weapons they are using are social upliftment, business advancement, and economic development in the developing sector, and more specifically amongst the black population. The record of South Africa's development aid is a proud one. In one recent period, development aid was 1.6 percent of South Africa's gross national product, compared with only 0.33 percent in the case of the aid program of France, which has a long tradition of financial assistance to, in particular, her former colonies in Africa. Another statistic shows that over a 6-year period, aid given by the South African taxpayer to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei, exceeded the total aid given to members of the Soutehrn African Development Coordination Conference by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes in its ranks not only the European nations but also countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Agencies responsible for this proud record are amongst those now listed by the United States Government. The net that is cast is a wide one. The organizations it seeks to entrap include those that operate right across the development aid field, from the agency assisting the peasant farmer in rural areas to improve the quality fo life of his family, to the agency promoting black entrepreneurship in urban centres. The extent to which these and a plethora of other social and economic upliftment programs amongst black peoples will be hamstrung by the initiators having come into the gunsights of American sanctioneers is uncertain, but the mere fact that thy have been targeted by a superpower is (?churlish). Also caught in the American net are entities that are playing a vital role in other southern African countries such as Lesotho and Mozambique. In a subcontinental context, the latest American action where it is directed at development aid is both irrational and dangerous.

'ANC Terrorists' Arrested For 11 Nov Bombs

MB131435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — Two suspected "ANC terrorists" have been arrested in connection with two explosions in Newcastle earlier this week, the commissioner of the South African Police, Gen P.J. Coetzee said in Pretoria today.

The explosions occurred in the magistrate's court and the game centre.

Gen Coetzee said the two men were also being detained in connection with a mine explosion at the Glencoe railway station and an attack with AK rifles at the Osizweni police station on Oct 10 this year. Explosives, plastic detonators and switches were confiscated, the general said.

Police Warn ANC May 'Step up Military Operations'

MB140453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — Two suspected "ANC terrorists" have been arrested in connection with two explosions in Newcastle earlier this week, the commissioner of the South African police, Gen P.J. Coetzee said in Pretoria today.

And, shortly after police issued a warning that African National Congress guerillas could increase activities during the coming Christmas festive season, the ANC said in Brussels it would soon "step up military operations" against the South African Government.

Gen Coetzee said the two arrested men were also being detained in connection with a mine explosion at the Glencoe railway station and an attack with AK rifles at the Osizweni police station on October 10 this year.

Explosives, plastic detonators and switches were confiscated, he added.

One of the two policemen injured in the Newcastle blasts, Student Constable John Simelane, was today moved to the Wentworth Hospital in Durban. He sustained chest and leg injuries.

The other policeman, Const Vusi Nene, who had both legs amputated, and a third victims were said to be in "satisfactory" condition.

In its warning to the public today the SAP said there was a possibility ANC guerillas would step up thier activities during the coming Christmas festive season.

The SAP appealed to the public to be vigilant and watchful for suspicious objects which may be explosive devices.

A statement from the police public relations division said: "experience has taught that an increase in deeds of terrorism may occur over the coming festive season.

"It is well known that the ANC has declared 1986 to be the year of Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

"The possibility that the ANC will commit further deeds of terror during the last few weeks of 1986, in order to regain imagined prestige, cannot be excluded," it said.

In Brussels, ANC psokesman Godfrey Motsepe said military operations aginst the SA Government would soon be stepped up with the help of arms supplied by Moscow.

Mr Motsepe said activities by the military branch of the ANC were escalating and would reach a peak in "the very near future" following a Soviet agreement to supply the group with more arms.

Mr Motsepe, the ANC's chief representative for Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was speaking at a news conference in Brussels to mark the launch in Belgium of an international campaign to boycott the giant Shell oil company because of economic links with Pretoria.

As part of the measures to avoid terrorist attacks, the SAP requested the public to be especially observant and to report any suspicious behaviour or objects to the police immediately.

"Any object which is lying around, is not in its normal position or has not been noticed before, such as trunks, suitcases, thermos flasks, books, shopping bags, etc, could be a bomb or contain a bomb. Do not touch it or try to remove it — it may explode."

The statement called on the public to always disciplined to be on the lookout for strange objects — "packages or objects in entrance halls, offices, public places and toilets, in or near dustbins, etc."

Expert Analyzes Trade Links With Zimbabwe

MB102029 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Interview with Dr Erich Leisner of the Africa Institute in Pretoria by Kolie van Koller on the "Network" program, introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Landman] The reevaluation of trade links and the possible break in air links between South Africa and Zimbabwe was said by sources in both countries today to be a very real possibility. This is not the first time since the independence of Zimbabwe that strong words have been exchanged on the subject. It would appear that Zimbabwe's Mr Mugabe is working continuously for a break in trade links between his country and South Africa. His promises earlier this year during the Non-aligned Summit in Harare and at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London that Zimbabwe will impose sanctions against South Africa regardless of the cost seems to be becoming a reality. [passage omitted]

[Van Koller] Dr Erich Leisner of the Africa Institute is joining us from Pretoria to discuss this issue. Doctor, good evening and welcome to Network. What would you say South Africa's reaction would be if Mr Mugabe carried out these threats?

[Leisner] Well, one would first have to wait and see what Mr Mugabe actually does. He is apparently not prepared to disrupt his rail transport through South Africa, but prefers to cut air links first, which will affect about 50 flights a week, and which will certainly cause inconvenience to the people who travel between the two countries.

[Van Koller] But why not the rail traffic?

[Leisner] Well, he depends on South African ports for about 85 percent of his foreign trade, and the South African transport services carry about 2 million tons of Zimbabwe's foreign goods. Zimbabwe's traditional port of Beira is in a comparatively poor state, and of course, rail traffic to Beira has regularly been threatened by Renamo, and, as was the case recently, the railway was blown up. So exporting through that port is always uncertain. The longer route to the north through Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] is even less certain, and its capacity is very limited. Its ability to handle volume is very doubtful.

[Van Koller] Doctor, South Africa's trade with Zimbabwe runs to about 600 million rand annually. In other words, South Africa, if one could use the word, would also be hurt if trade relations are totally cut?

[Leisner] Correct. The reciprocal trade between the two amounts to about 230 million Zimbabwean dollars, which represents about 20 percent of zimbabwe's imports and exports. One should remember that about half of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods are exported through South Africa. But I agree that South Africa would also suffer if trade links are cut.

[Van Koller] Zimbabwe, I think, also exports many manufactured products to South Africa. I am thinking especially of synthetic textiles and clothing.

[Leisner] Clothing, radios, furniture, sports shoes, and so forth.

[Van Koller] Would Zimbabwe be able to replace that market if South Africa were cut off?

[Leisner] I very much doubt that, because immeidately after independence in 1980 they thought they would direct all their trade to the countries in central Africa and further north in Africa. But that hope was in vain. In the meantime, they were very grateful that the South African market remained. I very much doubt whether they would easily find alternative markets.

[Van Koller] Doctor, we will have to end shortly, but can we for a moment look at South Africa's relations with the rest of Africa. There has been speculation that South Africa will be opening new trade missions in countries like Zaire. Is there any truth in that?

[Leisner] I do not know. I am aware of the speculation. But of course, trade has been going on with Zaire for many years; and it has been very profitable to both sides. But at the moment. I could not confirm that.

[Van Koller] The question of the alleged plot against President Banda of Malawi? That also affected relations in this part of the region?

[Leisner] That is actually a disturbing thing. One could possibly speak of a war psychosis taking hold in some of the neighboring states. One would just hope that these countries do not have a totally unrealistic view of South Africa's economic, military, and other abilities. They could possibly be under the impression that outside sanctions and their shouting will bring about the collapse of the South African system. Of course, in time they will discover that that is not at all the case. But in the meantime, they are playing a very dangerous game.

[Van Koller] Dr Leisner, thank you very much for your participation in the program tonight. Good night to you.

PFP Urges Unity With NRP Against Government

MB131611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Benoni, Nov 13, SAPA — It was vital that Progressive Federal Party and New Republic Party [NRP] supporters should stand together to defeat the Nationalists and parties even further to the right. This was said by Mr Douglas Gibson, the PFP Transvaal chairman, in a speech prepared for delivery tonight at a public meeting in Benoni.

Large numbers of people clung to old and outdated political loyalties, others allowed personality differences and clashes of decades ago to keep them from joining the PFP, he said. As the official opposition, the PFP had the only realistic chance of helping to bring about a change of government.

"There are good people in the NRP who seem determined to go down with the sinking ship rather than to reassess their political situation in the light of South African imperatives. It is vital that PFP and NRP supporters should stand together to defeat the Nationalists and parties even further to the right," Mr Gibson said. "This is very sincere invitation on my part to people who have been opponents to join in the search for the solution which sensible South Africans crave."

In the current climate of crises on so many fronts in South Africa it was appalling that the largely artificial division in opposition political ranks still existed. At the last election, the combined opposition to the left of the government won 34 seats. "At the next election the PFP will be going all out to create an alternative government. If this strategy is to succeed it is imperative that people who are non-racists and who have South Africa's interests at heart should sink their differences," Mr Gibson said.

UDF To Postpone Application on Affected Status

MB140510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2235 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 13, SAPA — An application by the United Democratic Front to have a government ruling the body as an affected organisation rescinded, was postponed in the supreme court, Durban, today to February 10.

The hearing was due to take place before Mr Justice D.L.L. Shearer, but when it was called the judge was told that both parties had agreed to the adjournment.

The body was listed as an affected organisation last month. The listing means that it cannot obtain donations from overseas sources.

Respondents in the application are the state president, the government, the minister of law and order, the minister of justice and the registrar of affected companies.

Applying with the UDF are the Durban Housing and Action Committee, the Natal Organisation of Women, and Mr Curnick Ndlovu, chairman of the UDF's national executive committee.

In an affidavit he claimed that the state president, as the first applicant, had no jurisdiction to exercise the power to list the UDF as an affected organisation unless the minister of justice appointed a committee consisting of three magistrates.

This committee had to make a factual report and the minister of justice would have to give consideration to this report.

He claimed that the committee of magistrates was not appointed by the minister of justice, but by the minister of law and order.

He added that the minister of law and order and not the minister of justice had given the required consideration to the report by the committee.

He said the applicant received funds from both outside and inside South Africa which it distributed to various organisations affiliated to it.

The applicants' funders included various persons and organisations abroad.

They were interested in encouraging a movement towards a non-racial, democratic and unfragmented dispensation in the country.

He added that the bulk of the funding from abroad emanted from the Swedish labour movement and a church organisation based in the Netherlands.

UDF Calls for 'Christmas Against the Emergency'

MB140747 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Johannebsurg Nov 14, SAPA — The United Democratic Front has called for the period between December 16 and 26 to be observed as "Christmas against the emergency" the *Sowetan* reported today.

It has called on members of the community to observe these 10 days with dignity and pay tribute to leaders inside and outside

the country, and to those who have died in the "struggle."

The organisation also made three specific requests to be implemented by the community on these 10 days.

They are:

— Shebeens to close early;

— Sporting events and jazz festivals to be curtailed;

— The third request may not be published in terms of the security regulations.

An appeal has been made to young militants to exercise "maximum political discipline" and to ensure that the campaign is explained to all people before December 16.

Mr Murphy Morobe, UDF'S acting publicity secretary, said in a statement issued in Johannebsurg this week that the period was also dedicated to more than 500 children who faced the prospects of spending Christmas in jail as they had been detained under emergency regulations.

"In addition to making the call, we have formulated guidelines which we hope will eliminate most of the problems that may arise. By making the call about one month in advance, we hope to give our people sufficient time to prepare themselves and thus ensure that maximum unity prevails," Mr Morobe said.

The guidelines include:

— observing the period with dignity;

— Avoiding drunkenness in the streets;

— Observing moments of silence and singing the national anthem;

— Visiting people in detention and exile; and

— Conducting weddings and functions in the spirit of a Christmas against the emergency.

On December 16 and 23 all households have been asked to switch off their electricity and light candles. This symbolism must be accompanied by the singing of national songs and family rededications to the struggle, says the UDF.

"Christmas against the emergency will begin with the ringing of church bells at 6 am on December 16", the statement said.

The organisation will also distribute a unity pledge to be read in church services, ceremonies and all other gatherings.

It calls for the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the unbanning of the African National Congress and other banned organisations, the re-opening of schools and an end to rent evictions.

SOWETAN Reports PAC Leader May Be Released

MB141001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA — The president of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, Zephania Mothopeng (73), may soon be released from prison because of his age and deteriorating health, the *Sowetan* reported today.

Officials of the prisons department this month obtained an affidavit from his wife in which she undertook to look after him and ensure that he receives proper medical attention, should he be released.

A spokesman for the department yesterday refused to confirm or deny this. He said it was not policy to comment on the medical condition or speculation on the release of individual prisoners.

Mr Mothopeng spent several weeks at a private nursing home in Johannesburg early this year.

Commenting on her husband's likely release from prison, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng said the family would welcome it. "But only on condition that it is only for health reasons and there are no strings attached," she said.

Mr Mothopeng rejected an offer by State President P.W. Botha early last year to be released on condition he renounced violence.

African National Congress leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu also rejected this offer. Mr Mothopeng is serving two 15-year jail terms in the Johannesburg prison after being sentenced in 1978. He is due for release in 1993.

Mrs Mothopeng yesterday said on her last but one visit she was asked by the authorities if she could look after him and assure that he gets proper medication if released. She agreed and signed an affidavit in which she undertook to look after him properly if released.

She and her husband were assured by the authorities that the release would purely be on medical grounds.

"I am happy that Zeph may be released at last. He earlier turned down an offer by the government to release him on condition he renounced violence and said he would rather serve his term," she said.

He is one of the 17 members of the banned PAC who were jailed to sentences ranging from five to 30 years by Justice D.J. Curlewis in the Marathon Bethal terrorism trial in June 1979.

While in prison, Mr Mothopeng was slected president of the PAC succeeding Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder-leader of the organisation, who died in 1978.

BBC Interviews Conservative Party Spokesman

MB140958 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 14 Nov 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The past year has seen a growing focus on the activities of the far right in South Africa. When earlier this year the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, had a meeting disrupted by followers of Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, the South African Government was quick to point to the threat from the right as a justification for the slow pace of reform within the republic. In the South African Parliament, there are two parties to the right of the ruling National Party: the HNP and the Conservative Party. Well, the defense spokesman of the Conservative Party, Mr Koos van der Merwe, is currently in London, so Michael Pagitiotis asked him if he saw his party as blocking reform in South Africa.

[Begin recording][van Merwe] We are, of course, very enthusiastically in favor of reform. It is unacceptable to us that the whites should remain in power over the other peoples of South Africa. We advocate a system which is similar to the European model in which every people would govern itself politically while there is a heavily economic interdependence amongst these groups, the various peoples of South Africa, namely the Xhosas, coloreds, the Indians, and the whites who want to have a particular geographic area in South Africa, an own fatherland where they can govern themselves. Let them have that and in that way we will create maybe 10 or 12 different states in South Africa where I can then govern myself as a white man and the Zulu can govern himself as a Zulu.

[Pagitiotis] But surely that is not only very difficult to achieve in the short term but could also be a recipe for disaster in southern Africa itself. You are not, many people will argue, perhaps going to be suing for peace then. You are going to be drumming up a revolution for the Afrikaaners but not for the Africans?

[van der Merwe] Of course, we are deeply aware of the situation. We are very concerned to find solutions to the problems in South Africa, together with blacks, coloreds, and the Indians. We are also trying to find solutions and I beg to differ from the state president. I think his model cannot work. I think ours can work, and I think in the next general elections we hope to thrash Mr P.W. Botha's party properly and when we become the government we will then start with our partition model and we think eventually in 5 or 10 years time, South Africa might even lose [break in transmission] proper country in the world again. I am looking forward to that day. [end recording]

Commentary Stresses Commitment to Black Education

MB120813 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's black population and education"]

[Text] One of the facts emerging from South Africa's latest population census, which was conducted last year, is that the massive increase in expenditure on black education in the past decade is beginning to bear fruit. One of the reports on the census shows that last year, 19 percent of South African blacks — that is more than 4 million — had at least a standard 6 education. Figures released by the Department of Education and Training earlier this year show that more than a quarter of a million blacks, 236,000, are elligible to write the matricualtion examination. It would be difficult to find a country in sub-Saharan Africa that confessed similar figures.

Well-known British author and commentator Paul Johnson says in an article on South Africa that the standard of education for blacks might not be as high as for whites but it is far better than the standard available else where on the continent. He points out that there are more black women with professional qualifications in South Africa — more than 100,000 — than in the whole of the rest of Africa put together. The fact is that the whole question of black education has undergone fundamental reform in South Africa in the past few years and the governemnt has committed itself to the eventual provision of equal education for all. In recent years, black education has been the fastest growth item in the country's budget. At the practical teaching level, South Africa follows the universary accepted concept of differentiated schooling, which takes account of the cultural background and developmental level of a community. Much of the criticism of this concept serves not the interests of the pupils, but the politicai aims of the critic. And it is in the interest of the pupils, in the interest of the country, that South Africa has placed such a high priority on the provision of education for all. It is another example other African countries would do well to follow.

Ministry Pays Reparations for Death in Custody

MB131327 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange this week paid R27,000 to the family of an East Rand man who died while in police custody, a police Public Relations Directorate spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Mr Mphiwa Ngwenya, 31, of Daveyton, Benoni, died an hour after he had been arrested on a theft charge on November 21, 1984. Two policemen, Const Hilton West and Johannes Rolvink, were acquitted of culpable homicide charges by Spring's Magistrate Mr L.V. de Kock last year. He said Mr Ngwenya's death could have been caused by an epileptic seizure. The money was paid to the Mr Ngwenya's wife, Mrs Norah Ngwenya and their three children.

ANC Radio Urges Solidarity With GM Strike

EA131402 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Let Us Stand By Our Fellow Workers at General Motors"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is our legitimate right to demand that the multinationals who are pulling out of our country should not just hand over to the local consortiums but must surrender

the companies to us the workers. It is us the workers who must run and control these factories, countrymen. It is significant for us to realize that General Motors and the other multinationals, like IBM, Coca-Cola and others who have announced their intention to withdraw from South Africa are doing so not because of their liking or because of their sudden revolutionary or radical support for sanctions, but they are pulling out because of the intensification of our struggle inside our country and abroad. They are pulling out because it has become more expensive for them to continue supporting and abetting apartheid. However, countrymen, their withdrawal should not be to hand over to some local exploiters who will continue the job for them.

When we fight against exploitation in our country we are fighting not to get rid of foreign exploiters only to let ourselves be exploited by local exploiters. But we are fighting so that we, the people, shall be able to run the economy of our country. We the workers who produce this wealth must be able to run its exploitation in order for us to end the super exploitation of our labor by the pot-bellied big bosses. Which means, therefore, that we must ourselves run and control these factories and mines, the banks and all monopolies. This is what it means: that the ownership of these monopolies is being transferred to the hands of the people. Which, countrymen, is what our freedom charter says that the people shall share in the country's wealth. This, then, countrymen, is fundamentally what our fellow workers at General Motors are avowed in their strike. It is a truly revolutionary strike, a very significant advance in the trade union and popular resistance struggle as a whole. Because right from the factory floor is where our fellow workers are making the demand for the people to govern themselves and run their destiny.

It is from the factory floor of the General Motors plants that our workers are preparing the ground for the seizure of power by the people and planting the seeds of people's power, of a people's government. After all, it is those same workers who are governing themselves back in the townships of Port Elizabeth and others through their rudimentary organs of peoples power, the street committees and area committees. Their strike at General Motors, therefore, is a strike to transcend the barriers of the townships and to continue to struggle for a government of the freedom charter right on the factory floor. It is a strike, therefore, that must be supported by all workers.

The strike by our fellow workers at General Motors, countrymen, is one that must not only be supported through other strikes of solidarity demanding the reinstatement of the more than 500 others who have sacked, [as heard] but it is a strike whose contents must be emulated by thousands of other workers, particularly the workers in the multinationals which have also announced their intention to withdraw from South Africa for the same reasons that General Motors had. Multinationals like Shell, Coca-Cola, IBM and others.

We, too, must rise up like our fellow workers at General Motors and demand that the multinationals surrender the companies to us the workers, and not to some local exploiter. We have now reached a stage to run and control our lives. The people shall govern. The people shall share in the country's wealth. An injury to one is an injury to all.

General Motors Hiring Strike Replacements

MB131347 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] General Motors management says it has employed over 200 workers today. Earlier this week the striking work force launched an antiscab campaign. With more on the story, here is Peggy Killeen.

[Killeen] An advert appeared in the *Eastern Province Herald* this morning advertising a range of factory floor jobs. The advert asked for persons with experience in the motor industry, particularly in vehicle assembly. The manager of hourly personnel and employment benefits, Dennis Brislin, said he had interviewed over 200 workers. A group of six work seekers were seen outside the factory gates this morning. NAAWU [National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union] official, Les Kettelder, said he thought the colored and African communities were sufficiently aware of the antiscab campaign not to seek the jobs of the 567 workers who were fired last week. A meeting is to be held tomorrow by the work force. The workers were fired after being evicted last week from the factory, where they were staging a sit-in protest.

Mines Official Criticizes Union Sanction Call

MB131332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Maseru, Nov 13, SAPA — The president of the South African Chamber of Mines, Mr E.P. Gush, today criticised trade union leaders in South Africa for their calls for international trade sanctions against the South African mining industry. Speaking at the opening of a R1.3 million office complex for the Employment Bureau of Africa in Maseru Mr Gush said this was a matter of considerable concern for the mining industry.

"Trade union activity has gone beyond the field of purely industrial relations and extended into the realm of politics." Mr Gush said while it was accepted that economics and politics were intertwined, when the trade union movement used its position in an industry or sector and threatened its stability to attempt change in the political structure of the country, "then there is considerable cause for concern." "We understand that some union leaders are advocating disruption of the mines as an alternative to sanctions." He said these were matters of concern to the mining industries which needed to be addressed if the industry was to continue to flourish and provide employment.

The office complex was officially opened by King Moshoeshoe II who said in his address that the new buildings would symbolise the "continued commitment to the partnership between the Basotho labour force and the mining industry."

Applications for ID Papers Nearing 2 Million

MB121446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 12 SAPA — A total of 1,755,632 applications had been received from black people for the new uniform

identity documents since the beginning of May this year, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said in Pretoria today. The applications were those counted up to November 7, and during the period November 3 to November 7, applications had been received at a rate of 19,058 per day, he added.

Economic Recovery 'Far Stronger' Than Expected

MB131246 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The governor of the reserve bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says third quarter economic figures show that the current economic recovery is far stronger than was expected. Addressing the annual Financial Mail Investment Conference in Johannesburg, he said the economic prospects of South Africa had improved considerably in recent months, in spite of sanctions. Dr de Kock said that while the increase in the gold price had played its part, flexible interests and exchange rates had played a major role in helping the South African economy adjust to the capital outflow of the past two years. He said the external constraint of financial sanctions would slow economic growth in the long terms, but South Africa had demonstrated to the outside world that ther was life after sanctions and disinvestment.

PUTCO Claims Bus Fare Increase Necessary

MB101704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 10 SAPA — PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corp] had "no options" but to increase bus fares by 17.5 per cent and a freeze of prices was out of the question, a company spokesman said today.

The increase triggered off a bus boycott two weeks ago and PUTCO had its "worst weekend" this weekend when explosions devastated two PUTCO ticket offices in Soweto. Four buses were hijacked and 150 bus windows were shattered in stoning incidents.

The spokeswoman said PUTCO had made the "fullest representation" to the government to subsidise fares but "they have contributed a maximum subsidy that they consider possible. The average subsidy is 35 per cent of every rand."

The Azanian Peoples Organisation and 12 other community organisations and unions condemned PUTCO's "intransigence" and demanded a price freeze until the government agreed to subsidise 65 per cent of every rand.

"Our people live in places far from their employment because of the Group Area Act," a joint statement said. "People using other modes of transport are harrased ostensibly because PUTCO is being boycotted. We therefore demand that PUTCO shows it cares for the people by answering our demands."

Group Areas Act To Receive 'Sweeping Changes'

MB110736 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Stand by for sweeping changes to the Group Areas Act. The President's Council [PC] Constitutional Committee's report on the act will be the last item on the PC's debating agenda this year before it closes its doors at the end of this month. The report's recommendations have already been widely leaked. The advance leaks, affirm the committee calls for sweeping changes to be made to the Group Areas Act although it stopped short of actually recommending the act be scrapped. The report proposes amending existing laws to allow town planning measures to be used to determine which areas should be racially exclusive and which should be open. The report calls for the integration of residential areas to be treated on a local option evolutionary basis. It also recommends a further drop in race bars in the CBD [Central Business District] to allow all races to use all commercial, industrial, professional, religious, and educational buildings.

Many Blacks Living in Johannesburg White Areas

MB131131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 13, SAPA — A quarter of the population living in Johannesburg's most densely populated white residential areas — Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park — is black, while the white population in the formerly predominantly white suburb of Mayfair is 6321 and blacks now number 6500.

These are the findings of a pilot study by two Rand Afrikaans University [RAU] researchers, Mr Johan Fick and Mr Christo de Coning, who interviewed 156 random households in the "grey areas."

The white population of these suburbs is estimated to be 65000 and the black population, including Indians, coloureds and blacks, is about 20000.

Yeoville, Judith's Paarl and Bez Valley and the elite suburbs of Houghton and Sandton were also gradually becoming integrated.

While 54.6 per cent of whites interviewed were unperturbed by integrated areas only 37.4 per cent supported the repeal of the Group Areas Act — protection against "swamping."

Mr Fick, from the department of development studies at RAU, said the pilot study was done with a view to research next year all grey areas country wide.

A Johannesburg newspaper reports the police have not been enforcing the Group Areas Act and the attorney general of the Transvaal has publicly stated he would not prosecute offenders.

The President's Council is expected to recommend relaxations in the act when it announces its findings later this month. The State President Mr P.W. Botha has also suggested a permit system for those living in "grey areas" and consideration to be given to opening up higher income suburbs, the newspaper said.

Information Bureau Unrest Report 14 Nov

MB140942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Inforamtion's unrest report for the period between 06H00 (13 Nov) to 06H00 (14 Nov);

"In Soweto a group of about 60 people yesterday threw stones and fired shots at the house of a traffic official. The official fired back and one person was shot dead and another wounded. No arrests were made.

"Also in Soweto about 40 blacks threw a petrolbomb at a security force foot patrol. The patrol warded off the attack with birdshot, slightly injuring one woman. No arrests were made.

"Other isolated incidents consisted of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on security force patrols as well as stone throwing and arson involving private homes and vehicles."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB140634 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on ANC Terrorism

"Although the ANC wants to get Western Governments to believe it is not as bad as South Africa makes it out to be, it will not abandon terrorim as a weapon," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 13 November. "Meanwhile, those businessmen and others who are trying to buy their future by talking to the ANC should appreciate that every ghastly bomb attack means their own contact with the ANC will be held against them by the public." The Citizen says the time to talk to the ANC will be "if and when it abandons violence and no longer insists on the handing over of the country to the 'people', meaning the ANC itself."

THE STAR: Majority Ready for Post-Apartheid

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 13 November comments in a page 10 editorial on the "recent monotonous recycling of tiresome and ugly news events — only the names and sometimes the localities differ." The paper says this "will continue as long as there is, in South Africa, the continued lack of a common image of the future, a scenario which is realistic, attainable and acceptable to most." *The Star* believes "the majority of thinking people are far more ready to step into the post-apartheid era than the Government gives credit for. We need an Abolition of Apartheid Act. Then we can get on with the future."

'Apartheid Thinking' Basis of Witwatersrand Plan

On the same page Josie Adler of the Black Sash says that "apartheid thinking" is the basis of the Central Witwatersrand Guide Plan which was published in August. Town planner Pauline Morris points out that the premises of the Guide Plan include: "race as the continued basis for the future allocation of land and resources"; "proposals based on dubious information, particularly concerning figures relating to black population projections, which are probably based on large underestimates"; and "gross inequity in the land areas of the region proposed for the accommodation of black people." Adler believes that it is unlikely that effective solutions will be formulated "before black and white inhabitants of the Central Witwatersrand work out the issues together, in a situation where neither race is viewed as the problem but both are part of the solution." The Guide Plan paves the way for "more exclusion of blacks, more removals, and more social and economic ruin as apartheid serves fewer and fewer of its citizens."

BUSINESS DAY Rejects Price, Wage Controls

"The subtle groundswell of pressure for wage and price controls now building up in response to the apparent failure of monetarism to control inflation arises from a misunderstanding of what monetarism is all about," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 13 November in a page 6 editorial. "To respond with controls — a prices and incomes policy — as some people are apparently urging now, would simply repeat the error of applying inappropriate remedies. The fundamental cost-push factor currently working through the prices mechanism is the decline in the external value of the rand — and internal controls can do nothing to remedy that." The paper agrees with Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock that price and wage controls can "at best treat the symptoms of inflation, not the causes."

Little Belief in Government Pronouncements

"Next year, we are now promised, will be the year of real constitutional reform," says a second editorial on the same page. "Pretoria talks glibly about power-sharing with black leaders, decided through negotiation and consensus, but has yet to produce anything more than convoluted variations of a policy for co-opting a few willing blacks into a system of apartheid in disguise. There was a time when, little as we liked Nationalist policies, we knew government meant what it said. Now few people understand Nationalist pronouncements and fewer still believe what they think government means."

CAPE TIMES on Botha Visit to France

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 12 November comments on the "defiance" with which State President P.W. Botha "landed in France." The paper says "no matter that the visit is private and not at the initiative of the French government, he and his party are on foreign soil and therefore guests of that country. Their presence is a source of extreme political embarrassment to their reluctant hosts, without any need for additional gratuitous insults. The French had to suffer a fresh outbreak of bomb explosions in their capital, at least partly because of the South African presence." The Foreign Minister's announcement that the visit would take place whether the "French like it or not," the paper says, "smacks of deliberate provocation." The French have "been made the victims of what looks increasingly like a political statement, an international tit-for-tat."

Number of Detained 'Shocking'

"The release of 12 emergency detainees from the Victor Verster prison near Paarl is welcome," says a second editorial on the same page. "But some 150 people are still held there under the emergency regulations and hundreds, probably thousands, are still in detention without trial in the rest of South Africa, which is shocking and depressing." Although no one knows how many people are still in detention, monitoring groups say it runs into

thousands. "Under the state of emergency, South Africa has become one of those unfortunate societies where people just disappear."

SOWETAN on Rent Boycotts

"Black townships have been so built that they depend to a large extent on their day-to-day running on the payment of rent," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 13 November. "So the authorities are justifiably getting desperate as the rent boycott continues in various parts of the country." But, "because of the unfortunate South African tendency for opposing parties to regard disagreement as automaticaly grounds for confrontation, the Vaal rent boycott was treated as a threat by the authorities." The paper says in most normal situations payment of rent by tenants is met because it is a reasonable demand but "we are dealing with totally abnormal times. Thus men of goodwill everywhere will keep the climate of the times firmly at the back of their minds when they attempt to solve such complex problems."

VADERLAND on White 'Junior Partnership' in Government

On page 14 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 12 November J.S. Liebenberg says in the "My View" column that there is "an air of expectation" in South Africa. "Something is about to happen that will bring about a total revolution. What is happening now is only an interlude." Liebenberg says the "shift is unavoidably towards a black majority government and a junior partnership is the best the whites can hope for." KwaZulu Chief Buthelezi has warned that the whites, as a minority group, cannot retain final control in the country, and it is questioned whether P.W. Botha is prepared to let his reform "lead to these unavoidable consequences." Liebenberg also says that Buthelezi and Archbishop Tutu agree that a whole new dispensation is needed. " 'Reform' is not acceptable." Lienbenberg believes that it is better to negotiate now instead of allowing a situation to develop "where the Buthelezi's and the Tutu's are persuaded to take a stand together with the Mandela's and the Tambo's against the whites."

BEELD on Population Explosion

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 13 November says that unless an "effective damper" is put on the population growth in South Africa, the country is "headed towards a crisis which no political dispensation will be able to avoid." The paper suggests that a higher level of education, better training of the labor force, and a "depoliticization" of family planning be implemented. "The approach that greater black numbers is the best weapon against apartheid, may make political sense for some, but it is short-term foolishness which leads to long-term disaster."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Departs for 3-Day Visit to Province

MB131444 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The president, Comrade Kaunda, received a warm welcome at Chipata Airport when he stopped over on his way to Chama for a 3-day visit. Comrade Kaunda was met by Eastern Province member of the Central Committee Chibesa Kankasa and other high-ranking officials in the province. The president, who left Lusaka this morning, is accompanied by a member of the Central Committee for elections and publicity, Fines Bulawayo, and special press assistant (Nashon Mugwe). He was seen of at Lusaka airport by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Grey Zulu; the prime minister, Comrade Kebby Musokotwane; members of the Central Committee; and other senior party officials. [passage omitted]

Border Residents Urged To Be Security Conscious

MB140804 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, today called on Zambians, especially those living along the border areas, to be more security conscious in order to counteract enemy forces trying to infiltrate the country. Addressing thousands of people, who gathered at (Chama) primary school to welcome him. Comrade Kaunda reiterated his call for love and unity across tribe, race, and religion. Comrade Kaunda took a swipe at racist South Africa and its agents who, he said, were not happy with the peace and stability prevailing in Zambia. The president was accompanied by members of the Central Committee, Comrade Chibesa Kankasa for Eastern Province; publicity and elections committee chairman, Comrade Fines Bulawayo; and Comrade (Joshua Munpancha), vice chairman of the economic and finance subcommittee. Comrade Kaunda condemned South Africa's policy of apartheid and scoffed at the Boers in that country, who think that by being white they're ordained to be a superior race to the blacks.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Sees Anti-RSA Struggle Intensifying

MB111521 Dakar PANA in English 1447 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 11 Nov (Ziana/PANA) — Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, said today that with support from the people of Zimbabwe and the international community, the South African masses would be victorious in their struggle to end apartheid. Mugabe told a delegation of teachers from the Mudzi district in Mashonaland East province that despite the Pretoria regime being armed to the teeth, the liberation war in South Africa was gaining momentum.

The group of teachers, accompanied by the deputy speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Abraham Kabasa, called on the prime minister at his office this morning to donate more than zimdollars 2,000 (1,180 U.S. dollars) towards the South Africa solidarity fund. Kabasa is the ZANU (PF) member of parliament for Mudzi. Teachers, local government and council staff in Mudzi district contributed towards the donation. Since 1983, the district has donated a total of Zimdollars 2,250 (1,327 U.S. dollars) towards the construction of the new ZANU (PF) headquarters. During last year's election campaign, the district contributed zimdollars 10,000 (5,900 U.S. dollars).

U.S. Aid Reduction Causes 'Minimal' Impact

MB121705 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Moton Malianga, has described as minimal the effect of the reduction in United States aid to Zimbabwe.

Speaking in the House of Assembly today, Comrade Malianga said the withdrawal of American aid mainly affected commodity inputs in the agricultural sector. He added that aid for SADCC projects has not been affected by the United States decision to reduce its aid.